

IDEAS.

Our acts make or mar us. We are the children of our own deeds.—Victor Hugo.
Culture means the perfect and equal development of man on all sides.—John Burroughs.
Be sure, my son, and remember that the best men always make themselves.—Patrick Henry.
I was industrious; whoever is equally sedulous, will be equally successful.—John Sebastian Bach.
Life is a quarry, out of which we are to mould and chisel and complete a character.—Goethe.
Every man has a weak side. Every wise man knows where it is, and will be sure to keep a double guard there.—Mason.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

It is announced by those in authority that the "draw" for the public schools of Kentucky will be \$3.25 this year, the highest it has ever been.
A franchise has been granted for an electric road from Lexington to Richmond and along any pike in Madison County. That ought to mean another outlet for Berea.
David Henderson, ex-speaker of the House of Representatives, is seriously ill from paresis, or softening of the brain. Little hope is entertained of his recovery, although he may linger for months.

The Jackson Hustler reports a systematic and vigorous attempt in Breathitt County to break up the "blind tigers." The presence of what the Hustler so truly calls "miserable death holes" has had much to do with the notoriety of Breathitt County abroad.

It is expected that an effort will be made in the next Congress to secure an increase of salary for members of the President's cabinet and Congress should respond to the effort. It is abhorrent to the democratic ideas of this country that all but rich men should be debarred from serving in the cabinet because the compensation offered is insufficient to permit of a poor man's accepting a cabinet place, and yet it is absolutely impossible for a member to live on the \$8,000 a year which a cabinet position pays. A member of the cabinet cannot rent a suitable house in Washington for less than \$2,500 a year and they are hard to find at that. Most members of the cabinet, unless they own their houses, pay \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year rent, and the remainder of their salaries goes for servants and official entertainments which they are bound to give, the result being that they must practically have enough to live on over and above their salaries.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

Havana now has over 300,000 population, a growth of over 65,000 in five years, and is clean and progressive. Truly the world "do move."

The governments of Great Britain and Spain have accepted the invitation of the Sultan of Morocco to attend the international conference on Moroccan reforms on condition that the contents of the program to be discussed be communicated to them beforehand.

It is said in London that the American girls who have married members of the English aristocracy are making their husbands to hustle after the American fashion. Several of them are making quite effective personages out of men who previous to their marriages were distinguished only by their worthlessness.

English sportsmen object to the introduction of American base ball into their country because of the shouting of the "fans." A London paper says, "The clamor and clangor of a base-ball match would cause even the Australian 'barracker,' who is spoiling cricket by slow degrees, to retreat pallid and aghast from the sight of the diamond and its votaries." Others have felt something the same.

The appointment of M. Witte, vice M. Muraviev, as chief Russian plenipotentiary to the peace conference is the occasion of extreme gratification to everyone interested in the actual accomplishment of peace in the Orient. M. Muraviev was not an advocate of peace, and it was expected that his influence would be derogatory to the negotiation of a peace treaty, whereas M. Witte has always been the leader of the Russian peace party, was opposed to the policy which precipitated the war, and appreciates now the extreme desirability of perfecting a treaty which will result in lasting peace between Russia and Japan. The appointment of Witte is a great triumph for the peace party, and will materially facilitate the efforts of his conferees.

MISSING AN OPPORTUNITY.



If the czar really wants good advice why not listen to the sweet girl graduate? —Minneapolis Journal.

COTTON SCANDAL. JAPANESE TERMS.

Statistician and Chief of the Bureau of Statistics John Hyde Resigns.

HIS RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Willett N. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Placed in Charge of the Bureau Temporarily.

Officials of the Department State That Mr. Hyde Has Not Been Implicated in Any Manner in the Irregularities.

Washington, July 19.—The resignation of John Hyde, statistician and chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture, was handed to Secretary Wilson and promptly accepted. Willett N. Hays, the assistant secretary of agriculture, has been placed in charge of the bureau temporarily and will continue to act pending the investigation of the cotton scandal and until a competent statistician is found.

Mr. Hyde's withdrawal from the department created wide interest.

Secretary Wilson and other officials of the department have stated that Mr. Hyde has not been implicated in any manner in the irregularities that resulted in the dismissal of Edwin S. Holmes, the associate statistician, whom secret service operatives charged with being guilty of giving to brokers advance figures of cotton crop statistics.

Mr. Hyde in Bad Health.

In his letter to the Secretary Mr. Hyde takes notice of the fact that he will be criticised for resigning under fire and in defense says there has never been a time when he was not under fire. He declares that an organization, meaning the cotton growers, is bent upon getting him out of the government service and that his health will not permit him to continue so unequal a struggle.

There is considerable speculation as to the probable successor of Mr. Hyde. One name that has been suggested is D. S. Snow, of Chicago, statistician under J. S. Dodge, who was chief of the bureau about 12 years ago. Mr. Dodge was in charge at the time the present system of gathering crop statistics was devised.

The Salary is Inadequate.

Col. Henry Hester, secretary of the New Orleans cotton exchange, in a conversation with Secretary Wilson, contended that the salary paid by the department is inadequate to get the right kind of a man for the place.

Mr. Hyde at his house said that he felt that he had cast off an immense burden from his shoulders. He had fully intended to resign some time during the coming autumn, he stated, and therefore he had only advanced his resignation by a few weeks. Mr. Hyde spoke of how congenial the work had been to him, notwithstanding its laborious character, and expressed regret at having to part "from the official clerical force in the bureau of statistics." As regards the investigation now being conducted by the district attorney, Mr. Hyde said that he had calculated to assist in every possible way in getting to the bottom of the case, and that even now that he was out of office he will, if called upon, be only happy to contribute in any way his aid into the investigation.

Six Burned To Death.

St. Paul, Minn., July 19.—At Wabasha, Minn., six persons were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the depot hotel. The fire was caused by the explosion of a gas tank used for an illuminating plant with which the hotel was equipped.

They Have Not Been Made Known Yet Not Even to President Roosevelt.

THOUGHT THEY WILL BE EASY.

The Peace Envoys Will Be Afforded Every Facility and Convenience by the American Government.

They Will Be Given An Absolutely Clear Field For Their Conference and Entirely Free From Any Possible Interference.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 19.—No advice, either from this country or from abroad, have reached President Roosevelt which would warrant, even by inference, a pessimistic view of the result of the forthcoming peace conference between the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan. On the contrary, it can be said that such advice as the president has received indicates that a sincere effort on the part of the representatives of belligerent nations will be made to reconcile their differences and negotiate a treaty of peace that will be permanent.

The terms that Japan will propose have not been made known, even to Mr. Roosevelt, and they probably will not be officially until the conferees assemble as a peace commission. That the terms will not be drastic is believed generally in administration circles.

The President Gratified.

It is known that the president has intimated to the Japanese government his belief that an agreement with Russia can be reached without serious difficulty, provided Japan's terms are not harsh or of a kind seriously to humiliate her adversary.

The president has indicated definitely that his work, as an intermediary between Russia and Japan, practically is concluded. He is gratified that he has been able to bring the two belligerents together to discuss and consider their differences with a view to the negotiation of a treaty of peace. That he will have an active hand in the conference is regarded as quite unlikely.

The envoys will be afforded every facility and convenience by the United States government for the conduct of their negotiations, but they will be given an absolutely clear field for their conference, a field entirely free from any possible interference.

It is believed that the president will not be drawn into any controversy between the two sets of plenipotentiaries, as the one or the other of the two nations directly interested almost certainly would regard such a contingency as interference.

THE RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

Most of Those Sunk at Port Arthur Can Be Raised.

Tokio, July 19.—An officer who has returned from Port Arthur reports that the extent of damage to the sunken Russian ships was slighter than was anticipated. It has been known that the Russians applied explosives inside the vessels before they were abandoned and the resulting damages were expected to be serious. It was found, however, that the greater portions of the ships were stranded unhurt. The Bayan, which sustained the most severe damage, has been taken in tow and the Peressviet is navigable with her own engines. Both of these vessels will soon be brought here to complete the necessary repairs. Even the Pelada, which sustained the heaviest damage, is expected to be refloated by the middle of August and before this the Rotvizhen and Pobieda will be afloat.

TORRID WEATHER.

Oppressive Heat Has Settled Down Over the Eastern and New England States.

ITS VICTIMS NUMBER HUNDREDS.

Philadelphia Reported a Maximum Temperature of 98.3 Degrees, the Highest Figure Officially Noted.

Many Street Thermometers Indicated a Temperature of 100 Degrees or Higher, Reliable Instruments Registering 104 and 105.

New York, July 19.—An area of oppressive heat that brings to mind with unpleasant vividness the record-breaking summer of 1901, has settled down over the eastern and New England states, already numbering hundreds among its victims and causing indescribable suffering to thousands in this and other cities.

From all points Tuesday night came the story of the hottest day of the summer, attended with frequent prostrations and not a few deaths. Philadelphia reported a maximum temperature of 98.3, the highest figure officially noted. In this city the weather bureau's high mark was 96, while in Boston a temperature of 94 was recorded.

The official thermometers located in exposed places about the street did not, however, indicate the temperature in which the ordinary mortal moved and many street thermometers indicated a temperature of 100 or higher, some reliable instruments registering 104 and 105.

Following are the maximum temperatures officially recorded in the larger cities, with the known cases of prostration and death:

City.	Max. Tem.	Prostr's.	D'ths.
New York	96	187	23
Philadelphia	98.3	50	5
Baltimore	97.3	6	1
Washington	95	6	—
Boston	94	4	1
Pittsburg	93	26	13
Buffalo	78	2	1

(In the above table the total of prostrations include the fatalities).

The above figures by no means represent the sum of human suffering, as an endless number of victims who collapsed at home, in the office or workshop, were privately attended.

COTTON GROWING.

An Organized Movement Started By the British Manufacturers.

Washington, July 19.—An apparently well organized movement started by the cotton manufacturers of Great Britain to encourage the growth of cotton in the British possessions and countries other than the United States where natural conditions favor profitable cultivation, is reported to the department of commerce and labor by Consul Halstead at Birmingham, Eng. This movement is being directed by the British Cotton Growing association and was started to liberate the British cotton trade from the danger of American speculators.

Father and Son Drowned.

Southampton, L. I., July 19.—George A. Hulse and his 11-year-old son were drowned while Mrs. Hulse and six other ones looked on helpless to render aid. They were bathing. The bodies were recovered.

Berea Building Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$25,000.00
Berea, Ky. June 22, 1905.

Many persons think because their business is small that a bank does not want to be bothered with it. They are mistaken, so far as this bank is concerned. We welcome the small account as cordially as the large one. One dollar will start an account.

Come in and begin saving your money now.

Yours truly,
W. H. B. B.
Cashier.

You're Invited

To pay our store a lengthy call that you may inspect the largest, newest, best bought stock of goods in Eastern Kentucky. COME IN—LOOK—EXAMINE—COMPARE and PRICE. Our goods are all for sale, we advertise and encourage home buying and we don't have to

GRUMBLE ABOUT BUSINESS
We have SEASONABLE, REASONABLE GOODS that never fail To make SMILING SATISFIED CUSTOMERS.
Honest Dealing, Lowest Prices and Judges of Quality will all testify in our behalf.

We Sell WHITE HOUSE SHOES
They Fit, they Wear, they Satisfy.

Our Big 4
**STUDEBAKER WAGONS
OLIVER FLOWS
OBELISK FLOUR
BANNER PAINT**

Everybody saves money by trading at
WELCH'S

SPECIAL SALE
AT THE NEW CASH STORE, Berea, Ky.

From July 20
To August 10

I am over-stocked on Clothing and Shoes and have decided the way to sell them fast is to sell cheaper than any one else.

Come in and see, and if we don't offer you a bargain we will not ask you to buy.

Very respectfully,
C. C. Rhodus, Prop.

Bargains in Suits

\$15.00 Suits for	\$11.00
12.00 Suits for	9.00
10.00 Suits for	7.50
7.50 Suits for	5.00

Bargains in Shoes

\$4.00 Shoes for	\$3.25
3.50 Shoes for	2.90
3.00 Shoes for	2.40
2.50 Shoes for	2.15
2.00 Shoes for	1.65

THE FIRST ONE.

I loved a girl when I was young,
A girl I dared not try to kiss;
Our love was shy and found no tongue,
But eyes told tales we could not miss.

The years have stretched a lifetime now,
And I have loved more girls than one;
And I have kissed with deepest vow,
And kissed before I knew 'twas done.

And that first girl I never met,
After her picture faded from my head;
And I can't say my eyes were wet,
When some one told that she was dead.

Yet there it is; she is the one,
The only one of women all,
Now that the list is closed and done,
Whom dreams of day and night recall.

Only last night she came to me,
Still silent came, and shy and sweet,
And then I learned what life might be,
—Dream-drawn I sought my sweetheart's feet.

I laid my head upon her breast;
Within that haven reached at last,
There came no echo save of rest,
From all the life-long weary past.

To each poor dog his day, we're told;
Of my queer luck here is the best;
I dreamed that girl, forgot of old,
—Cared my head against her breast.
—McClure's Magazine.

A STRANGE MANUSCRIPT

By TOM P. MORGAN

SOME time ago, a popular publication placed before its readers the story of "The Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder."

While its startling revelations were only to be read with bated hair and breath on end, its disclosures must needs get up long before day to equal in dark-red thrill those of the strange manuscript found in a sardine can.

While strolling in his garden the morning after the great storm, Prof. Bolivar Woodhead discovered a queerly marked sardine can wrapped and tied in a cloth of strange hue and texture.

Upon prying open the can the pro-



HE DISCOVERED A QUEERLY MARKED SARDINE CAN.

fessor found that it was filled with a neatly-folded fabric, a good deal like paper. All over it was written a story that Prof. Woodhead read with absorbed interest.

The contents of the strange manuscript found in a sardine can were as follows:

"Kingdom of the Fool-Killer.

"Immolation Day.

"I, William Bigsmith, knowing that at any moment the Fool-Killer is liable to drop in upon me and make me the late Mr. Bigsmith, do write this with fear and trembling, also with a pen made of a sharp stick, keeping an eye on the rack where they are just now sawing in two a more than ordinarily depraved spring poet.

"Nearer at hand, the 'Is-this-hot-enough-for-you?' man is roasting over a slow fire, and his unreserved yells disturb me a good deal. He isn't a bit stingy with his howls.

"If I succeed in finishing this, and throwing it over the edge before the Fool-Killer gets to me, I hope it may fall into the hands of some one who will publish it as an awful warning to people who are smarter than the law allows.

"My intemperate indulgence in investigation is what has brought me here, where, cheered by the yells of the man who on earth left open the door, and now has his head eternally shut into one, I write and await the coming of the Fool-Killer.

"Throw investigation and invention to the dogs, I adjure you, and quit seeking to pry into the future, or, some day the ruler of this dread realm will get you by the surplus skin of your neck and jerk you from happiness into misery.

"As an inventor, I was far from being a pretender like Keely. For a time I invented with impunity, and nothing befell me. Made reckless by continued success, I accomplished that which eclipsed all my previous efforts. I have no time to go into details. Sufficient to say that I fooled with forces and conditions until I succeeded in overcoming gravitation as Keely's etheric force overcame men's resistance to humbug and made them come down with the ducats.

"The invention, which, for want of a better name, might have been called a gravity eradicator, was packed in a valise. All I had to do was to grasp the handle, touch a spring, and up we would go.

"The first time I pressed the spring too hard, and, before I knew it, I was jerked up against the ceiling with a force that nearly cracked my intellectual radiator. How I got the valise under control again does not matter; suffice to say I lived through it.

"My next attempt was made out of doors. I would sail up as far as I liked in the air. I thought, then, touch the spring softly and sail back to earth gently and safely. I went up at

right, but, when I tried to descend, the basket spring would not work.

"Imagine my feelings if you have ever been on a 'high.' The spring positively refused to work. If I held on, I'd go up perhaps to worlds unknown. If I let go, I'd be dashed to pieces on the rocks in Henderson's addition.

"Up, up I went. I began to experience terrible pains in my cranium; my eyes bulged; my brain rattled like a lawn mower; bright flashes of light darted across my vision, and 75 millimeters of my crimson tongue hung out. A band of steel seemed compressing my intellectual lobe; my frontal region was all pain and confusion, which gradually melted into dreamy indifference and unconsciousness.

"When I awoke I was in a strange country, an unknown planet, perhaps—the kingdom of the Fool-Killer, at any rate. Since then, I have been confined in a cage, the only sleeping accommodations of which consist of a large nail upon which I am expected to hang myself each night.

"Perhaps I could sleep even there, were it not for the proximity and awful groans of the man who, upon earth, used to occupy two seats in the crowded cars, keeping tired travelers out by sheer force of his dignity. His dignity avails him but little now, for here they stand him on his head as soon as the sun goes down, and there he stays till morning.

"It is pretty hard to sleep in the daytime, on account of the punishment that is inflicted upon the 'Beautiful Snow' poets. Every morning they are chained in a row, and a reader, with an accentless but stentorian voice, reads over and over to them their 'Beautiful Snows.' By way of variety, he reads backward half of the time. This goes on until sunset. The 'Spring' and 'June' and 'Silvery Moon' poets get only half as much, and, in the afternoons, are allowed to rest and recoup for the next day's reading.

"The midnight serenader is hung up in a cage close to the top of the highest turret, and made to sing, over and over again, the songs he used to sing to his lady fair, and everybody who has nothing else to do throws old boots and clubs at him.

"The man who said: 'I told you so!' has been hung. Always in life a kicker, he is still kicking as he swings.

"Weather prophets are tied in pairs and flung over a great clothesline to fight.

"A band composed of bazooks and bass drums, with a few tom-toms and jim-jams, has been organized, and puts in two hours per day in serenading the people who used to play the fife, fiddle and piano. Hand-organ men are slats at sight.

"People who only planted when the moon was right' are kept on a diet of skimmed water.

"The airship and perpetual motion cranks occupy cages next to mine. The washing machine inventor has the entire laundry work of the kingdom to do.

"Every day a committee takes out the man who, on earth, was a sort of walking collection of ills, for which he was always darning or dosing himself, and they proceed to fill him to the muzzle with the latest fads in pills and nostrums.

"And so I might go on all day telling of the retribution that regularly befalls the unfortunates here. But time passes, and the executioner is liable to be at hand at any moment. The only thing that, in a measure, reconciles me, is the fact that every one of these people deserves all they can get, and more, too. I've lived among them, and I ought to know.

"Every now and then the Fool-Killer holds a slaughter or immolation day, during which he kills off a number



"I WAS JERKED UP AGAINST THE CEILING."

of the worst fools in his collection. This is the day, and, although nobody has told me, I fear my turn is at hand.

"As a last fearful word of warning, don't—But here he comes! I've just time to stuff this into the sardine can and throw it over the edge of the kingdom. He comes! He comes!

"Yours with hair on end,

"WILLIAM BIGSMITH."

After he had finished the strange manuscript found in a sardine can, Prof. Woodhead looked himself into his den and pondered, and then, after dark, went down into the woodshed and carefully cut up into kindling wood his elaborately constructed machine for making whistles out of pig tails.

He had cheated the Fool-Killer!—People's Home Journal.

A hotel which cost the builder \$13,000 six years ago at Kettle Falls, Wash., has been sold for \$200, and a number of town lots were sold at from five cents to \$25 each. The sale was made by the county commissioners on foreclosure for delinquent taxes, and marked the end of a boom town.

Eros, the little planet or asteroid, which is the nearest known object in the universe to the earth, except the moon, has been photographed at the Harvard university observatory at Arequipa, Peru.

THE GRACIOUS INVITATION

Sunday School Lesson for July 23, 1905
Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Isaiah 55:1-13. Memory verses 6-8. Read also Isaiah 54. GOLDEN TEXT.—"Seek ye the Lord while He may be found."—Isaiah 55:6.

TIME.—Isaiah prophesied between the years 740 and 701 B. C. The edict for the return of the Jews from captivity was given 538 B. C.

PLACE.—Isaiah prophesied in Jerusalem. Many scholars think this portion of the book was written by prophet at Babylon. SCRIPTURE REFERENCES.—Compare the invitation of Isa. 55:1, 2, with those of John 4:10-14; 6:32-33; 7:37-39; Rev. 21:8; 22:17. "The sure mercies of David" in Isa. 55:3 and 2 Sam. 7:16; 23:5; Psa. 136:1; 137:35; 138:8; 145:13; 146:10; 147:1; 148:2; 149:1; 150:1; 151:1; 152:1; 153:1; 154:1; 155:1; 156:1; 157:1; 158:1; 159:1; 160:1; 161:1; 162:1; 163:1; 164:1; 165:1; 166:1; 167:1; 168:1; 169:1; 170:1; 171:1; 172:1; 173:1; 174:1; 175:1; 176:1; 177:1; 178:1; 179:1; 180:1; 181:1; 182:1; 183:1; 184:1; 185:1; 186:1; 187:1; 188:1; 189:1; 190:1; 191:1; 192:1; 193:1; 194:1; 195:1; 196:1; 197:1; 198:1; 199:1; 200:1; 201:1; 202:1; 203:1; 204:1; 205:1; 206:1; 207:1; 208:1; 209:1; 210:1; 211:1; 212:1; 213:1; 214:1; 215:1; 216:1; 217:1; 218:1; 219:1; 220:1; 221:1; 222:1; 223:1; 224:1; 225:1; 226:1; 227:1; 228:1; 229:1; 230:1; 231:1; 232:1; 233:1; 234:1; 235:1; 236:1; 237:1; 238:1; 239:1; 240:1; 241:1; 242:1; 243:1; 244:1; 245:1; 246:1; 247:1; 248:1; 249:1; 250:1; 251:1; 252:1; 253:1; 254:1; 255:1; 256:1; 257:1; 258:1; 259:1; 260:1; 261:1; 262:1; 263:1; 264:1; 265:1; 266:1; 267:1; 268:1; 269:1; 270:1; 271:1; 272:1; 273:1; 274:1; 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990:1; 991:1; 992:1; 993:1; 994:1; 995:1; 996:1; 997:1; 998:1; 999:1; 1000:1.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 1. "Ho." An exclamation to attract attention. Moderns have expanded it into Hello. "Every one that thirsteth." One must feel his need in order to be attracted to that which will supply it. "Waters, milk, wine." By these expressive figures the prophet seeks to set forth the blessings of salvation.

V. 2. "Spend . . . not bread." It would be foolish to spend money for articles of food or drink, which, instead of nourishing the body, poison it; that is what the drunkard does.

V. 3. "Incline your ear and come." "Hear and heed" is the reiterated call of this passage. "Your soul shall live." Our spirit, heart, real life, can be supported only by communion with Jesus. "An everlasting covenant." An agreement that can never be broken.

V. 4. "Him." It seems difficult to decide whether the historical David, or David's greater Son, Jesus, is here alluded to. David was in some ways a type of Jesus. He was a "witness" to the surrounding nations of the true God.

V. 5. "David shall call a nation," etc. As David spread the knowledge of the true God, so do Christians spread the knowledge of Jesus.

V. 6. "Seek ye the Lord." While God is always seeking us, there must be in our part also a seeking, or, rather, a willingness to be found. "While He may be found." This implies that a time will come when God cannot be found; this will be because our hearts have grown hard so that they do not respond to His loving touch.

V. 7. The prophet now goes on to tell how to seek the Lord. "Wicked forsake his way." Break off sinful habits, turn from bad companions and haunts of vice. "Unrighteous man," literally, "the man of falsehood"—that is, one who is false instead of true. "His thoughts." Evil thoughts put a barrier between God and man.

Vs. 8, 9. "My thoughts are not your thoughts," etc. This refers especially to God's thoughts about saving men. These surpass anything that could have entered into our minds. Their vastness is pictured by pointing to the heavens. Countless worlds appear there as stars, while in size they far exceed our earth or sun; so are God's thoughts and ways beyond ours. In the matter of pardon, for instance, when we pardon those who have wronged us, it is apt to be grudgingly, with reservations, and with a feeling that we never can forget the injury; but God abundantly pardons.

Vs. 10, 11. God's work in the processes of nature is often pointed to that we may learn therefrom about His processes of grace. As He sends the rain and snow, so He has provided for refreshing and fertilizing our hearts. The means he has furnished for doing this is here called "My Word." We must recollect the power of the creative word of God, think of the heart-touching power of the words of Jesus by which the lives of those who heard were enlightened and purified. God's purposes for our salvation, as embodied in His word, "shall not return void"—that is, they shall accomplish that for which they were intended in the salvation of mankind.

V. 12. "For ye shall go out with joy." These words seem to apply primarily to the return of the captives from Babylon; and, secondarily, to all the people of God who shall be delivered from the bondage of sin and let into the enjoyment of peace and gladness through the reign of Christ in the hearts of men everywhere. The scene is one of real joy.

V. 13. "Instead of the thorn." The emblem of sin. "Shall come up the fir tree." Representing beauty and usefulness. So of the "brier" and "myrtle tree." So great is the power of the Gospel that it can change natures which are sharp, thorny and hateful, until they fill places of beauty and usefulness in the world. This is accomplished, in a measure, in every converted soul; the picture will be filled out when Christ shall rule all nations, and all men become His loyal subjects. "And it" (both the works of nature and the offer of salvation made in the preceding verses) "shall be to the Lord for a name." Will reveal God's love and His glory (compare Jer. 13:11).

Practical Points.

V. 1. All that is needed to invigorate, cheer, nourish, is stored up in Christ Jesus.—Rom. 8:32.

V. 2. The best way to cure ourselves and others of the taste for the world's unsatisfying pleasures is to eat freely of that which truly nourishes the soul.—Eph. 3:19.

V. 6. God is ever seeking us, but until we too seek, there can be no happy finding.—Isa. 65:12.

V. 7. Ways of wickedness must be forsaken by those who would walk with God.—Heb. 12:1.

LIFE IN A MINING CAMP.

Vivid Picture of the Ways of the People in Brand-New Western Towns.

Recollections of Genial Bill Nye

The Great Humorist's Dog Entomologist—Demand of the De-seried Fleas—Prince of Fun Makers Killed by a Lie

By MARSHALL P. WILDER

From "The Sunny Side of the Street," by Marshall P. Wilder. Copyright, 1905, by Funk & Wagnalls Company.



Marshall P. Wilder.

IN one respect entertainers closely resemble preachers—they greatly enjoy listening to the greater members of their own profession. Consequently I never lost a chance to listen to Bill Nye, and I worship the memory of him as he was—a gentle yet sturdy and persistent humorist of so good a sort that he never could help being humorous, no matter how ungenial the surroundings. Although he saw hundreds and thousands of chances of hitting other men so hard that the hurt would last forever, he dropped every one of them and trampled them so hard that they never dared show their faces again. He was an apostle of the Golden Rule, which he exemplified in himself, so there never was a sting in his jokes; gentle railery was the sweetest thing he ever attempted, and even this he did with so genial a smile and so merry an eye that a word of his friendly chaffing was worth more than a cartload of formal praise.

In Love With Living.

I speak what I do know, for he and I were close friends for many years before his untimely death, and he was so solicitous for my welfare and comfort that, after he had played father and mother to me successfully, he couldn't help going on till he had become my grandfather and grandmother as well as a number of sisters and cousins and aunts.

I don't believe he ever had an enemy but himself, and he injured himself only by his peculiarities of self description. Any one reading his humorous articles would imagine him an undersized, scrawny, backwoods invalid, with an irritable disposition and an unquenchable thirst for something else than water. In reality he was a tall, broad shouldered, deep chested, healthy, genial chap, so in love with the mere act of living that he took scrupulous care of himself in every way. He was as abstemious as any clergyman who is not a total abstainer, and he never lost his temper except when some deliberate scoundrelism was inflicted upon him. He would go out of his way—a whole day's journey out of his way, with all the railway fares and other discomforts in such cases made and provided—to help a friend out of a sick bed or other trouble, and he endured all the torments of a busy entertainer's season on the road as cheerfully as if he were perpetual holder of the record for patience.

His Dog Entomologist.

People often wondered how he could go on year after year digging the same kind of fun out of the same vein, but the secret was that he lived right in the center of that vein and was merely digging his way out of it. He had a full assortment of polite commonplaces and carried them as gracefully as he did his full dress clothes, but as soon as he got well acquainted with a man—and it didn't take him long to get inside of any decent fellow's waistcoat—he would talk in his characteristic droll manner all day and seven days a week, and as much longer as they two traveled together.

As seriously as if he were talking of audiences or hotel tables or railway nuisances he told me a story of a dog he had owned. It was a dachshund, and Nye described him as two and a half dogs long by one dog high. He had named the animal Entomologist because it was a collector of insects. In fact, the dog lived up to his name so strenuously that something had to be done. A friend suggested soaking the dog in kerosene, saying:

"If it doesn't rid the dog of fleas it will rid you of the dog."

So kerosene was tried, and the dog passed away. After all was over Bill felt so bad that he went out for a walk, which did him no good. Returning home with dejected spirits and a sorrowing soul, he was smitten afresh with remorse when he realized that there would be no little dog awaiting him. But, yes; surely there was something on the steps. Looking closer, he saw 700 fleas sitting there, and they all looked up into his face as if to say: "When are you going to get us another dog?"

Nye's Ready Wit.

Very few of the world's great dispatches contained so much wisdom in so few words as Nye's historic wire from Washington:

"My friends and money gave out at 3 a. m."

He had an enviable faculty for suppressing annoyances in the course of an entertainment, something more dreaded by any entertainer than a thin house. In the course of one of his lectures in Minneapolis a late comer had some difficulty about his seat and lingered inside the inner door to voice some loud protestations. Of course every head in the audience turned toward the door—anything for a change, no

matter how good a thing has been provided.

Nye endured the disturbance for some time; then he said politely, but lolly:

"This is a large auditorium and a difficult one in which to hear, but fortunately we are provided with a speaker at each end of the house." It is needless to say which speaker received attention after that.

Mr. Nye was engaged to speak at Columbus, O., in a newly finished church with which the minister and his flock were as well pleased as a small boy with his first pair of trousers. So in a short preliminary and self congratulatory address the minister referred to the church edifice, called attention to its many details of architectural beauty and convenience and laid special stress on its new and improved system of exits.

"Ladies and gentlemen," drawled Nye a moment later, "I have appeared in a great many cities, but this is the first time I have been preceded by any one instructing the audience how to get out."

Pen Name His Own.

Every man has his special trouble, but Nye had two. One was the reluctance of the public to believe that his pen name was his real name, and the other was the persistency of some people in mistaking him for another fine fellow in a rather different public position, the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., LL. D., rector of Trinity parish, New York. Mr. Dix's stories are as good as his sermons, which is saying a great deal, and Nye's face when in repose suggested a man who could preach a strong sermon of his own. Nevertheless it is awkward to be mistaken for any one but yourself. As to his name, every one who heard of Bill Nye associated him mentally with the oft quoted person of the same name who first appeared in Bret Harte's poem "The Heathen Chinee," and assumed that the humorist's professional name was assumed. The poor chap explained at length through a popular magazine that he came honestly by his name, having been christened Edgar Wilson Nye and nicknamed Bill from his cradle, but to his latest days he was besieged by autograph hunters who asked for his signature—"your real name, too, please."

The Paterson Tragedy.

This genial man of cleanly life and good habits was brutally slaughtered by the public to whom for years he had given laughter and sunshine. People throughout the country turned against him when they heard the first breath of calumny. Without waiting to hear whether the story told of him was true or false, "the dear public" treated him so meanly that it crushed his spirit, sturdy, honest man though he was, broke his heart and caused his death within a year.

It came about at Paterson, N. J., where he had been engaged to deliver a lecture. He had been suffering greatly from insomnia, for which by expert medical direction he had taken a certain anodyne (nonalcoholic). Before his evening nap preceding the lecture he may have taken an overdose or it may have worked slower than usual. Whatever the medical cause—for he had taken nothing else—he was drowsy and slow of speech on the platform. To make matters worse from the start, he tumbled over a loose edge of carpet as he came before the audience. Although very nearsighted, he had good professional precedents for disliking to wear glasses on the platform; otherwise his eyes might have saved his feet, but the succession of accident and manner impressed the audience wrongly. When the lecture was over, some rough characters who had been in the audience followed Nye's carriage to the railway, throwing eggs at it and whooping like demons.

Killed by a Falsehood.

Next morning almost all the New York papers published the report that Mr. Nye had appeared before an audience the night before in an outrageously intoxicated condition and had been egged off the platform! Newspapers are entirely at the mercy of the men whom they employ to collect news for them. Some which used the Paterson story were honest enough to publish corrections afterward, but no correction is ever strong and swift enough to catch up with a lie. What I have said regarding the causeless cause of the untimely death of a humorist who can never be replaced is of my own knowledge. I was very close to Mr. Nye in the last year of his life and know what he thought and said.

I also had a strange reminder of the night on which the story started. Some of the audience had complained to the lecture committee that they had not received their money's worth, so it was decided to give another lecture without charge to make amends for the disappointment. I chanced to be the man chosen to give the entertainment which was to apply salve to the wounded pockets of that audience, though I did not know it at the time. I did not, however, that the committee seemed to be "in a state of mind" and urged me to do my best. It also seemed to me that, metaphorically speaking, the entire audience had a chip on its shoulder. Still, I succeeded in pleasing it.

After I had finished I learned that I had been selected to pacify the very people before whom the great humorist had had such a tragic experience. By a sad coincidence it was on that very day that dear Bill Nye was buried!

Quenched Enthusiasm.

"He writes very uninteresting love letters," said the sentimental girl. "You mustn't blame him for that," answered Miss Cayenne. "He once served on the jury in a breach of promise case."—Washington Star.

The Farm

SILAS CHEEVER MASON, Editor

For Better Roads

I promised last week to tell the readers of the CITIZEN something about the building of clay roads in absence of road metal.

For the preservation of any road it must be protected against water, and water in three ways. Water that comes running over the surface to wash and tear out the road; water that stands on the surface ready to be mixed with the clay by passing wheels into mud; and water that seeps in beneath the road bed and destroys the very foundations of it.

Where there is danger from this last source, from a spring or side hill seep, under-drainage or carrying off this water from below is the only remedy, and that must be provided for with the very beginning of work. Ditching out the sides may do the work if there is plenty of outlet for the water when it gets into the ditches. Very often a ditch cut right underneath where the road bed is to be, and filled up with broken stones, cobble stone or any such material at hand, and then covered over with flat stones, or plank, will do the work. Even a ditch filled with brush or poles will give drainage for a time but must be watched for it is liable to clog up with mud.

Next comes the building up of the road bed. This will depend upon the principle that clay worked or tramped or rolled in thin layers can be made so firm that it is very hard for water to penetrate it. Almost any piece of old "dirt road" will show places where the bed keeps hard through almost any long spell of wet weather. Why? because it is a part of the road that had natural drainage and by chance was given the right surface and slope, and has been made compact by years of travel.

The Government Good Roads Commission has expert road makers out in various parts of the country making stretches of sample road here and there. They teach that to get a good clay road it must be rolled and ROLLED, so that the whole mass from the bottom up is made very compact. Then it is left with a good rounding crown on top to turn the water off, and it must be kept so. All roads wear out with traffic, even the best metal roads. The only way to have a good road is to build a good road to start with, and keep it so. That takes some labor, to be sure, but not nearly as much as it takes to move freight over a bad road. We cannot expect to get something for nothing very long at a time.

Keep the crown on the road. As soon as it wears flat, grade it up a little. As soon as a rut or wash appears, fill it; then the surface water must be turned off. Water is a very powerful agent if it can get volume and fall. Spread the water out and by no means let it have a channel down the middle of the road. Turn it aside and out with every opportunity. Water is the worst enemy of good roads, but it can be managed so as to do little harm. To do this someone must make it his business. All this costs. All the difference between a toll road and a county road is in how the cost is met, and how well the work is done. There is no such thing as a free road.

It is no use trying to argue with a man who has neuralgia. He will not remember one word of your logic, but he will hate you ever after.

Picnics play their part in being the promoters of hot weather temper.



Fishing would be greater sport for the city angler if some kind friend had previously trained the fish to bite.

Many a man's pessimism is due to the fact that he lacks wisdom in ordering his breakfast.

A married man is apt to be pretty good on an extemporaneous story.

CONTINUE

Those who are gaining flesh and strength by regular treatment with

Scott's Emulsion should continue the treatment in hot weather; smaller dose and a little cool milk with it will do away with any objection which is attached to fatty products during the heated season.

Send for free sample, SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409-415 Pearl Street, New York. See and get one; all druggists.

Berea Teachers' Club

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS FOR PUBLICATION TO C. D. LEWIS, BEREA, KY.

A Club member asked this week for a discussion of contest reading.

The writer, to open the question, would say that it is often of great value. Assign short reading lessons, and require them to be thoroughly learned. This means three things:—1st, a ready recognition of every word; 2nd, a knowledge of the meaning of every word; 3rd, such an understanding of the selection as will enable the reader to give it good expression.

To do this with the first four grades at least, the teacher should go over the lesson when assigning it and have every new word marked. Have these words looked up in the dictionary and used in sentences for the written exercise of the next lesson. Children in the third and fourth grades may be taught to do this to advantage. Sometimes, if difficult, it is well to read the selection when assigning it, also. In the recitation have passages read until a satisfactory result is obtained. Allow pupils to criticize, but never let them indicate that something is wrong until the person reading has finished. Never allow a pupil to stumble through a passage. Stop this at once. If you have the right spirit in your school, this will be punishment enough for poor work. Be careful not to let this contest reading result in the good readers doing all the work.

Let those who have had experience along this line add to this.

Eleven out of twelve Berea teachers in Rockcastle County joined the Club during the Institute, and the twelfth will when he is sure what his school address will be. Let every other county do that way, and the club will soon become a power for good.

Ben Robinson made a good first grade certificate in June, going above 90 per cent in six subjects. Irvin Hornsby and Bessie Baker are both teaching in Clay, their home county.

It has been decided to give the Club pin free to every member instead of charging 25 cents for it as planned at first. Each member will receive one before long. Mrs. Dinamore goes this week for a visit to Ohio. She asked that a B. T. C. pin be sent her as soon as possible so that she might wear it while gone. Let everyone be proud of the B. T. C. pin.

Questions have come in in regard to compound proportion and cube root. These will be answered soon, either through this column or privately.

How to Keep Blouses From Slipping.

When making blouses, to keep them from slipping it is a good plan instead of sewing the hooks and eyes on the same to take a piece of tape of the length required and sew hooks on it strongly. Take another length of tape—to cover sewing on books and make neat—and sew on top of bottom part of hooks where they have been sewed. Then tack this hook tape on front or back of the blouse so that it can be drawn out when sending to the wash, and when the blouse is done up it can be tacked on in a few seconds. This hint saves breaking of hooks and rusting, which destroys nearly all blouses. A still better way is to baste them to the skirt. It takes but a moment and is safe and certain.

Blame

No One But Yourself if You Don't Get Well When Sick.

All we can do is give advice. Of course that's easy.

Our advice is really worth a little more to you than most people's, for we offer to give you the first bottle of our medicine free, if it fails to help you.

We could not afford to do this unless our medicine was good. Such an offer, on the wrong kind of medicine, would put a merchant prince in the poor house.

Dr. Miles' Nervine, however, as years of experience have proved, is a medicine that cures the sick.

Those whom it cannot benefit—less than one in ten thousand—we prefer to refund their money.

All we ask of you is to try Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine for your complaint. If you suffer from sleeplessness, nervous exhaustion, dizziness, headache, muscular twitches, melancholy, loss of memory, weak stomach, poor blood, bilious troubles, epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, etc., we will guarantee to benefit you or refund your money. You are the doctor.

"My son Bert, when in his 17th year, became subject to attacks of epilepsy, so serious that we were compelled to take him out of school. After several physicians had failed to relieve him, we gave Dr. Miles' Nervine a trial. Ten months treatment with Nervine and Liver Pills restored our boy to perfect health."—MR. JOHN S. WILSON, Deputy Co. Clerk, Dallas Co., Mo.

FREE Write us and we will mail you a Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank for our Specialist to diagnose your case and tell you what is wrong and how to right it. Absolutely Free. Address: DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

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All work called for and delivered within city limits.

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FOR SALE.

I have for sale three Show Cases, one Cloak Rack, one Display Rack, one pair of Platform Scales, one pair of Counter scales, and two 60-gallon Oil Tanks.

A. P. SETTLE, Jr.

Depot Street, Phone 40

Real Estate

I have quite a number of building lots and some improved property in Berea for sale. Also farm and timber lands in Madison, Rockcastle and Estill Counties. I also have two good farms with store houses upon them and good stands for selling goods.

Any one desiring such property should call on me.

J. P. BICKNELL,

Berea, Ky.

STRAYED

From my residence in Farristown, on July 6, five black shoats, weighing about fifty pounds each. Mark a straight split in left ear. A liberal reward for their return.

JAMES MARTIN.

LOUIS O. LESTER

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THE CITIZEN.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
L. C. Hinman, Manager.

BEREA KENTUCKY

The piercing of the second tunnel through the Simpson has been completed at Brigue.

Only 2,400 skins have been taken by British Columbian sealing vessels during the season just ended.

Four-fifths of Zululand has been declared unfit for European habitation by the British delimitation commission.

A monument to Rembrandt is to be built at Leyden, Holland, on the site of the windmill owned by the painter's father.

The total of Chinese employed in the mines of the Rand, May 31, was 40,117, and ships with 3,900 more were on the way.

The new Italian postage stamps will show views of the principal Italian cities, famous monuments, churches and other objects of general interest.

There were landed at all stations in England and Wales during 1903 nearly 153,000 tons of herrings. The average value per hundred-weight was \$1.40, as against \$1.50 in 1902 and \$1.74 in 1901.

The new police regulation against excessive smoke made by motor-cars in Paris have now come into effect, and more than three hundred fines were inflicted on the first day. The Paris Chauffeurs' league is trying to get the by-law modified on the ground that new cars, or those that have been recently repaired, are obliged to use a great quantity of oil.

President Roosevelt will shortly be the recipient of a superbly mounted 44 caliber Colt revolver. The weapon will be presented him by Adj. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, of the N. G. N. Y., acting for Inventor Van Buren Allen. The revolver is fitted with a patented safety device, which Inventor Allen claims will make it impossible for the weapon to be discharged until the safety lock is freed.

Our consular agents at Flume, Budapest, and other parts of Hungary report that the openings for American goods in that country are many and promising. American lubricating oil, for instance, would find a ready sale at the port of Flume, where there are large shipping interests. The consumption of table oil in this district is very large and American cotton-seed oil is an indispensable article.

The plan of maintaining the children of the poor—or such as may be in the poorhouses or "unions"—in cottages and homes of that character is finding a very general adoption in England, no less than 128 "unions" now maintaining the children away from the pauperizing effects of poorhouse associations. The county of London paid out 72 cents a head of its population for the half year on poor account.

James Gush, a famous West of Scotland diver, began work at the scene of the wreck of the Florencia, the treasure ship of the Spanish Armada, which was cast away on the coast of Scotland while trying to make its way back to Spain after the Armada's defeat. Within a few hours he had sufficient proof, in the form of sword blades found, to show that the divers were in close proximity to the treasure ship.

The Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Ore., calls especial attention to the magnificent empire which the United States has on the border of the Pacific. California, Oregon and Washington, the states fronting on the great western ocean, have an area of 324,000 square miles (as great as that of the 13 states which founded the United States government), and had a population of 2,417,000 in 1900, which has probably grown to 3,000,000 by 1905.

From the archives of the confederacy on deposit in the war department the military secretary, Maj. Gen. Ainsworth, has brought to light some interesting data concerning the commanders of the confederate forces in the field in the fateful days of 1861-65. Deducting 11 names of officers who did not qualify for one reason or another, we have in this list 415 generals, and the records given show that of these 74 were killed or mortally wounded in action, or 18 per cent.

Information from Ottawa states that the Dominion Astronomical observatory has been practically completed. The big telescope has been mounted, astronomer W. F. King, with his staff, has taken possession of the building, and observation work has begun. The telescope is a refracting instrument 19 feet 6 inches long, with a 15-inch lens and a maximum magnifying capacity of 1,500 times. It is by far the largest in Canada and ranks after the giant telescopes of the United States.

Of the 60,000 people living in Alaska one-sixth are communicants of the Russian orthodox church. The church maintains in the district 16 parishes, 38 missions and 30 schools having a total of 740 children in attendance. The total enrollment in the 33 public schools maintained in the district by the United States government is 2,100, only three times as large as that at Russian schools. In all there are 106 missions maintained in Alaska by different religious denominations, of which the Russian church maintains 38.

GREAT YEAR FOR TARPON.

Big Catches of the World's Greatest Fish Are Now of Daily Occurrence.

This year is the greatest in the history of tarpon fishing, and big catches are being daily reported from the home waters of the world's gamest of game fish, which lie along the east and west Florida coasts and through the entire length and breadth of the Gulf of Mexico. Hundreds of expert anglers from all parts of the United States, and even a few from abroad, are now in the south enjoying the grand sport, reports the Chicago Chronicle. The present season, which is now at its height, having opened with the first of May, has already seen the breaking of all previous records for catches, with bright prospects that more will be shattered before it comes to an end.

Plentiful as the fish are in all southern waters, off the southeastern coast of Florida, around and between the numerous little islands or keys which there abound, the waters are fairly teeming with the silvery-sided monsters, which are so numerous that they at times actually roughen the water for wide stretches, and expert fishermen are of the unanimous opinion that never before have there been more tarpon in evidence than at the present time.

This can also be said of the tarpon's most persistent enemies, the sharks, which have gathered in great numbers to attack the unfortunate tarpon the moment he allows himself to be hooked, and thus is rendered powerless to protect himself. It is said the greatest competition exists between the fisherman who has hooked a tarpon and the sharks to see who will ultimately get the fish, for the sharks are so bold and they find the tarpon so toothsome that there are instances where they have snapped a tarpon from the very gaff of the fisherman as the struggling fish has been brought alongside of the boat, and it can never really be said that a tarpon has been caught until it is safely landed on the beach.

The tarpon is beyond question the greatest game fish in the world, barring none, say those who are best able to judge.

Many advocates and admirers there may be of the salmon, the trout, the giant tuna, the drum, the bass and barracuda, but after all the consensus of opinion of expert anglers awards to the tarpon the palm as king of game fish. Exercising every iota of the strength, skill and ingenuity of the angler from the moment of the first strike, constantly maneuvering, displaying almost human resource, dashing here, leaping there, he fights to the last ditch and never gives up even when relentlessly, foot by foot, he has been drawn to the side of the boat, exhausted and powerless, and the gaff takes away from him the little life that is yet remaining.

CARING FOR FEEBLE MINDS

Germany Is in Condition to Instruct Other Countries in This Line.

"Modern Hospitals for the Insane" is the subject of an illustrated report by United States Consul General Mason at Berlin. Among the valuable lessons, says he, which most other nations can advantageously learn from the experience and practice of Germany is the scientific treatment of insanity in its incipient stages as a physical and possibly curable disease.

Notwithstanding the rapid and deplorable increase of mental diseases which has followed the stress and strain of modern business and social life, it must be admitted that in the United States, and even in Great Britain, governmental beneficence has not progressed beyond the eleemosynary function of providing asylums in which the more or less hopelessly incurable victims of insanity, who have become a burden and menace to their friends, can drag out in safety and physical comfort the remnants of their stricken lives.

If here and there a private clinic has made a hopeful beginning with the pathological treatment of mental diseases it has been due to individual initiative, and the ministrations of such institutions are restricted mainly to patients of the well-to-do class, leaving the great majority of poor unfortunates to drift on to a stage of mental alienation to which they become dangerous to themselves and those about them, and therefore entitled to the attention and support of the state. Germany has taken a long and important step beyond this, and to give a simple statement of the means employed and some of the results attained is the motive and purpose of the present report.

There are in this country 22 psychiatric clinics, or hospitals for the treatment of mental diseases. Most advanced and worthy of study are those located at Kiel, Giessen, Strassburg, Berlin, and, latest and most important of all, the new clinic at Munich, which, in all that relates to perfection of equipment and arrangement as well as to the scientific enlightenment of methods employed, stands undoubtedly at the head of all institutions of its class in this or any other country.

Diminishing Love.

"O!" sobbed the young wife, "George doesn't love me as he did."
"Nonsense!" replied her mother. "Only this morning I heard him call you 'the dearest girl in the world.'"

"Yes, but he used to call me 'the dearest girl that ever lived.'"
"That's all right," replied her mother. "He was accepted as a juror at the last term of court."—Chicago Daily News

Humbled.

"Windig doesn't seem to be as bigoted as he was," remarked the man who had been out of town for six months. "He used to think he knew it all."
"Yes," replied his friend, "but he was accepted as a juror at the last term of court."—Chicago Daily News

The Nation's Need of a Great and Growing Navy

By ADMIRAL WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY.



It is a good thing to recall the counsel of Washington. It is well to remember that the oceans which separated us in those days and were formidable barriers then to-day are the readiest routes to our shores. We must bear in mind that it is more difficult to build ships to-day, and more money is needed for the construction of one than was needed to build an entire colonial navy. It would be impossible in these days to put off the preparations for war until some nation declared war against us.

As a business proposition, it would be unwise to discontinue the upbuilding of the navy, lest the great steel and shipbuilding plants already established at such enormous expense should fall into disuse, their skilled workmen be scattered to other employments, and their skill be lost to the country at a moment when it might be needed.

Sad as the commentary may be upon civilization, nevertheless it is true that nations respect the strength of each other's militant power more than ought else. Adjusting diplomatic tangles, I am convinced, would be trifling with the nation's honor and would be dangerous to our interests if we delayed to put our house in order while we have time and are at peace with all the world.

I hail with pleasure such tribunals as The Hague, as one more step to lessen the causes of war by eliminating many incidents that lead to it. While the day of universal peace is remote, and there are some causes that nations will never consent to arbitrate, I still believe that with such august help as that given by The Hague the causes of war may be so materially reduced as make recourse to a conflict of arms less frequent. Let us hope for this. But do not let us deceive ourselves with delusions likely to spring from this hope if we hastily accept shadow for reality, and should find ourselves unready for action of armed militants in the settlement of great questions.

Search for the Unknown Author of Genius

By MR. H. M. ALDEN,
Editor Harper's Magazine.

It is not the author with a name that appeals to the editor most. There is nothing he enjoys more, nothing he seeks desperately, than the unknown writer who attacks a subject in a new way. It is not the subject that is so important to-day; it is the manner in which it is presented. If an editor ever feels a thrill of real intellectual pleasure it is when he finds an author who is unknown and who has literary impressiveness. A good deal of this sort of experience comes to the editor in short stories to-day. No country in the world can outclass America in short story writers. In fact, we may pride ourselves upon having acquired the only literary patent, because it is quite apart from any previous form; it is not under the spell of the French style that benumbed the American masters—like Poe, for instance. The short story is a new appeal, a new impulse, in imaginative impressionism—something distinctly, delightfully American, about Americans.

While the literary quality is indispensable in magazine writing, the material need not be technically literary. For instance, all forms of imaginative literature is within the magazine scope. To-day, in place of the one-time descriptive articles, we look for the impressions of writers of distinctive vision, articles impressive in the imaginative sense. There must be in all modern magazine articles the interest and appeal of a story. The character of a magazine is something that depends upon the selection of its material. It is ordinarily imagined that an editor has only to sit in his sanctum and read over heaps of manuscripts that are submitted, his principal labor being selection. This is not the fact of the matter. The editor of a magazine to-day must keep himself in touch with the best material in the market, must make his plans with a foresight quite beyond the usual run of manuscripts that reach him. He must solicit material, anticipate the rising tide of literary currents, and calculate beforehand the contrasting entertainment of his pages.

The Two Types of Degeneracy

By PRESIDENT ARTHUR T. HADLEY,
Of Yale University.

There are two kinds of degeneracy: One which comes from too little reliance upon law, another which comes from too much. The man whom we commonly call a degenerate suffers from the former cause. He has broken so many laws that law as a whole ceases to have authority over him and he becomes powerless to resist temptation from any quarter. But there are and always have been degenerates of the opposite type—men who have kept the laws that they were taught to obey until such laws become the only authority which controls them and the only standard which they recognize, and they are powerless to feel the stimulus of anything better. There is a point beyond which drill ceases to be a help and becomes a hindrance; there is a set of circumstances where the person who has been subjected to too much control is as helpless as the one who has been subjected to too little.

Every college man as he goes out into the world is exposed to a change of atmosphere not unlike that through which he passed in coming from school to college.

But even if no emergencies or crises arise which stretch our rules to the breaking point there is another and more insidious series of dangers which beset the man whose morality and religion are matters of rules alone. The keeping of definite rules produces self-satisfaction, and self-satisfaction is but one step short of moral stagnation.

The sleep of conventionality is of all slumbers the most fatal. Life is progress—perpetual adaptation to new conditions. The self-satisfaction which leads a man to be content with the old is the beginning of death.

A man of bad antecedents and surroundings who recognizes that they are bad has higher possibilities than the man who lives under much better rules but sees neither need nor room for improvement.



ANTIQUITY OF FLY FISHING

This Style of Angling as Described by a Writer of the Third Century.

Probably few fishermen are aware that fly-fishing dates back to classic times. A minute description of the artificial fly as used by Macedonian anglers is given by Aelian, a Greek writer of the third century A. D., as follows:

"Between Berea and Thessalonica there flows a river, Astræus by name, and there in it fishes of spotted color, but by what name people of those parts call them it is better to ask Macedonians. At any rate, these fish live upon the native flies which fall into the river and are like no flies of any other part. One would neither call them wasp-like in appearance nor would one reply to a question that this creature is formed like what we call the bumble bees, nor yet like the honey bees themselves. It has really the proper fashion of each of the above. In audacity it is like a fly, in size it might be called a bumble bee, in color it rivals the wasp and it buzzes like the honey bees. All common creatures of this sort are called horse tails. These pitch upon the stream to seek the food they affect, but cannot help being seen by the fish which swim underneath."

"So whenever one of them sees the fly floating he comes softly, swimming under the water, afraid of disturbing the surface and so scaring away his game. Then he comes near the shady side of the fly, gapes and sucks him in, just like a wolf snatching a sheep from a fold or an eagle a goose from the yard. This done he disappears beneath the ripple. The fishermen understand these maneuvers, but they do not make any use of these flies for a bait for the fish, for if the human hand lays hold of them they lose their natural color, their wings fray and they become unattractive to the fish. So for this reason they make no use of them, disliking them because their nature forbids their capture."

"So, with angling craft they outwit the fish, devising a sort of lure against them. They lap a lock of reddish wool round the hook, and to the wool two cock feathers which grow under the wattles and are brought to the proper color with wax. The rod is from six to ten feet long, and the horsehair line has the same length. They lower the lure. The fish is attracted by the color, excited, draws close, and, judging from its beautiful appearance that it will obtain a marvelous banquet, forthwith opens its mouth, but is caught by the hook, and, indeed, is the feast it has, inasmuch as it is captured."

OBsolete GUNS IN STOCK

The United States Has a Big Supply at Coast Ports That Is Useless.

"A difficult problem to solve," said an ordnance officer the other day, according to the Washington Post, "is the disposing of the obsolete guns which are now occupying places at many of the fortifications along the seacoast. At the time these big guns were made they were of the latest pattern and it was supposed that they would last for a great many years and be always formidable to the ships of any foe that attempted to enter our harbors."

"Then there came a period of intense activity in the matter of building protected cruisers, and it was found necessary to meet naval developments by improvements in guns. Consequently the inventive genius of the United States and foreign countries went to work and the result has been the development of such guns as to render the old ones absolutely useless for any purpose whatever. The new guns are almost mechanically perfect, and are so much superior that it would be useless to attempt to do anything in the way of using the older pattern guns."

"The result is that the government has got, at the different forts along the coast, a large number of these old guns and it really does not know what to do with them. It is impossible to dispose of them in any other way than to stack them up outside of the forts, or throw them into the sea. No foreign nation would buy them because they are not worth moving. They cannot be used anywhere in the United States."

"As to making junk of them, the cost of breaking them up would be more than the iron is worth after it was broken. It would be utterly impossible to melt them up in their present state, as pieces of iron or steel do not melt readily when in such immense blocks. These guns might be dumped into the sea at some convenient point or stacked up in the sand, but in some way the ordnance bureau must get rid of them and take them out of the way of the forts, as they occupy space that is wanted for other purposes."

Hot Subway.

The heat in the New York subway, which is so much complained of, comes from the electricity used there. A billion heat units per day are thrown off by the contact of the electric shoes on the third rail, the motors and lamps. As each human being who enters the subway is also a heat-developing machine of considerable capacity, it is no wonder that the air put up there is a good deal warmer than the atmosphere above ground.—Hartford Times.

Usually the Case.

"When a man can't talk about anything save the beauties of his suburban home," remarked the cigar-store philosopher as he lit another stogie, "it's generally a sign that he'd sell at most any sort of an offer."—Chicago Sun.



NOT A TEMPERANCE DRINK

A Physician's Views as to the Harmfulness of Beer Compared with Other Alcoholic Beverages.

Dr. John Madden, one of the leading physicians of Milwaukee, Wis., writes as follows:

"It is quite probable that a vast majority of people regard beer as a comparatively innocuous drink. It is a very common experience to hear places in which 'beer and the lighter wines' are sold spoken of with approval even by those who are interested in temperance reform and brewers have been active for years in teaching the doctrine that beer is a temperance drink."

"Let us see what the facts are in this matter. Beer contains from three to five, or even six, per cent. of alcohol. In other words, he who drinks 20 to 30 glasses of beer during the course of the day—and many habitual beer drinkers do consume as much as this—or more—consumes from six to eight ounces of pure alcohol. Estimating the alcohol content of ordinary spirits at about 50 per cent., and an ordinary drink of spirits at once ounce (a very liberal drink of spirits, by the way), our habitual beer drinker takes the equivalent of 12 to 16 drinks of spirits per day. As a matter of fact, if we estimate the alcoholic content of ordinary beer at four per cent., and the average drink of beer at eight ounces, each drink would furnish a little more than five-eighths as much alcohol as an ordinary drink of spirits."

"We see, therefore, that nothing is gained for temperance by substituting beer for spirits on the ground that the former contains a smaller amount of alcohol."

"Beer also produces fatty degenerations, which the stronger drinks do not produce. It is also responsible for many heart disorders."

"Most important of all, perhaps, is the fact that beer drinking is the primary school of the drunkard. It is in this way that the boy is educated to a liking for the effects of alcoholic intoxication, or has roused within him the sleeping lion of an inherited liking for alcoholic stimulation. It is quite safe to say that fully 90 per cent. of all drunkards are beer-drinking graduates. Indeed, the sight of the novice in drinking standing up at the bar to take his first lesson in alcoholic indulgence by drinking spirits is as rare as the sight of his taking beer under like circumstances is common."

"Moreover, it is under the deceptive mask of a pleasant tasting and nutritious beverage, as beer, that alcohol finds its way into circles otherwise completely closed to it. The humble family which sends to the nearest saloon for a pitcher of beer to be drunk by all its members, young and old, and the family in better circumstances which keeps a case of beer in its cellar for indiscriminate use of young and old alike, are certainly preparing the way to the development of drunkards."

HARD TO CHECK.



FACTS AND FIGURES.

Water is God's liquid of life; strong drink is life's poison.

"What reason have you for drinking, my good man?" asked the parson. "None at all, parson," answered the inebriate. "Then," said the parson, "you have an excellent reason for not drinking."

The Toledo Blade states that there are 750 saloons in that town and that 95 per cent. of them are owned by brewers who are responsible for the open violations of the laws concerning the sale of liquor.

In New South Wales temperance teaching has been introduced into the schools within the last year. In the other states of the commonwealth all that is done as yet is to give occasional temperance lessons, and to hang up temperance wall sheets in schools, but an earnest agitation is being carried on for more than this.

In 1902 there were 16,000 policemen in London, and 3,000 of them were injured in the course of their work. Of these, 1,625 were injured by drunken men, dogs injured 68, traffic 40, fire 20 and disorderly crowds eight. So they could see that the drunken men were more dangerous to the police than all the fires and mad dogs.

Dispatches from the seat of the war inform us that open indulgences in drink by the Russians had assumed such appalling dimensions that Gen. Kuropatkin had found it necessary to issue stringent orders prohibiting the sale of liquors. The Russian general evidently came to realize what the history of all recent wars teaches—that drink is not only unnecessary but injurious to soldiers in the performance of their arduous work.—Ram's Horn.

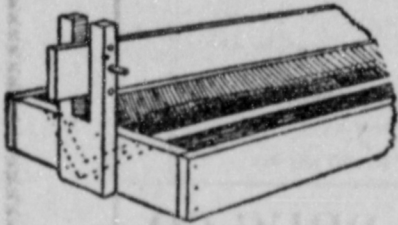


CLEAN WATER FOR HOGS.

How One of the Essentials to Successful Hog Raising May Be Easily Supplied by Farmers.

Farmers do not need to be told that the lot of the hog upon the average farm is a long way from being an enviable one as compared with almost every other farm animal. There are some who make no effort to improve the condition of their swine. On the other hand, there is an increasing number of hog raisers who are making efforts to improve the surroundings under which their hogs are raised. In doing this we have little doubt but what they are making active bids for cheaper means of production, in that fewer hogs will die, and a better growth for all that reach maturity.

How to provide clean water for the hog is one of the problems. It is difficult to devise any means by which water can be kept before the swine at all times



WATER TROUGH FOR HOGS.

and yet be so arranged that the hogs will not wallow in it. It appears, however, as though a valuable suggestion looking to the solution of this point has been made in a late issue of the Iowa Homestead by a Kansas farmer who suggests a plan from which the accompanying cut has been made. Writing to our contemporary, this man says:

"It is my opinion that many of the maladies among hogs is due to carelessness on the part of the owner by which the hog is compelled to take into his system large quantities of filth in his drinking water. I know where there are wallowing places it is indeed a problem to prevent this, because if there is one thing which a hog delights in more than another it is to bathe himself in mud and then try to dry it off in the drinking trough, and he generally succeeds quite well. And a bunch of them can usually put three or four inches of mud in the bottom of a trough in a single week. I enclose you a drawing illustrating the plan that I have used for some time in trying to keep my troughs clean. The trough in this case is made out of two planks, one 2x8 and the other 2x6, a piece of eight-inch plank 15 inches long nailed on each end. To this in turn two other planks are nailed, thus furnishing an agency for scraping off considerable mud from the hogs while they are drinking. I then nail on an upright, as is indicated in the illustration, mortised out so that a plank may be raised or lowered directly above the center of the trough, the height depending upon the size of the hogs that have access to the trough. I acknowledge that it takes a little labor to make troughs of this kind, but where one has a big bunch of hogs I believe that he can save the price of his material and labor almost every day."

FEEDING FOR EGGS.

All Kinds of Hens Cannot Be Influenced to Become Prolific Producers of Eggs.

We do not believe that we can feed so as to make all kinds of hens lay. There are some hens that will not lay many eggs no matter how they are fed. But we can so feed that the fowls will not have their feed as an actual obstacle to laying.

It is our observation that the maturity and vigor of the hen are the chief things that have to do with a large egg production. We must so feed that the fowls will be kept in a thriving condition and that their digestive organs will not be compelled to do a great deal of unnecessary work. We find that variety counts for a great deal. All of the following feeds are good if fed each in small quantities, suggests the Midland Farmer: Corn, wheat, buckwheat, oats, barley, linseed meal, cotton seed meal, corn meal, gluten meal, meat and bone, alfalfa, beets, cabbage, rape. We might add others, but these are the principal ones.

If a mixture is fed we are likely to get the protein and fat formers about right in proportion. One of the best ways to help the birds to produce eggs is to allow them to hunt for bugs and pick green stuff as much as possible.

Pure Air in Stable.

Is the air in the stable pure and free from dust during milking? Would he be willing and glad to eat a plate of soup while he is milking a cow? If not, why not? Isn't milk a human food and isn't the milk pail that is under the cow being filled with food for his table?—Prairie Farmer.

The Growing Pigs.

The growing pigs may be helped along in two ways; one is by feeding sows liberally on those feeds that tend to produce milk; the other is by giving the pigs clean food of the right kind, such as clover and alfalfa.

Josh Billings said that he had found out by speshull investigation that the best time to set a hen was when she wanted to set. This is a good plan to conduct all farm operations on. Do the thing that needs to be done at the time it needs to be done.

PLANKER ON PLOWED LAND

Home-Made Implement Which Will Aid in Holding the Moisture in the Soil.

Since so much of the forests of Michigan have been removed, the ground, even after a heavy rain, dries out very rapidly. For this reason it is more necessary to treat all land which we plow in such a manner as to preserve moisture, than was the case 25 or 30 years ago, writes a Michigan farmer to the Ohio farmer. Many farmers, for example, in plowing for corn will leave the ground until the whole field is plowed before disturbing the surface. This is a mistake, as the ground as left by the plow is very apt to become so dried out as to require a great deal of labor to properly pulverize for planting, and in many places where there is clay it will be lumpy. The better way is to go over what is plowed each day, with a harrow or some implement that will break down and level off the surface, so that the moisture, which is always present in fresh turned soil, cannot escape so readily.

Several years ago I made a planker, which I always keep in the field when plowing for corn or any other crop, and with this implement go over the land that is plowed each day. The implement levels the surface and leaves it in such condition that the moisture cannot escape; thus it does not require so much time to finely pulverize and fit the soil for a crop with the harrow afterward.

My planker is made of three two by eight inch planks seven feet long. The front edges of the plank turn upward like sleigh runners, and are placed about ten inches apart. They are held in place by a couple of two by four pieces bolted across the ends. An old mowing machine seat is fastened to the center plank to ride on. A short chain is fastened to the center of the front plank by which to attach the whittetres.

It takes but a moment to change the team from the plow to the planker. I have found this tool to be one of the most useful implements on the farm, and something almost any farmer can easily make.

Several years ago I also made an attachment to use on my two horse riding corn cultivator, for the purpose of conserving moisture, which does very satisfactory work. This attachment levels the surface and leaves it covered with a fine dust mulch, which prevents the escape of moisture, and all the weeds are smothered at the same time.

THE HORSETAIL POISONOUS

Plant Which Will Prove Injurious to Horses If Fed Dry and in Considerable Quantities.

Don't feed horsetail to horses, as it is slowly poisonous. We illustrate this plant, and many of our readers will recognize it, says the Farmers' Review. The other names by which this plant is known are coltsfoot, foxtail, pinetop, pine grass, meadow pine, jointed rush, snake grass. It will generally be found growing in sandy or gravelly soil that is moist at some season of the year. It is found in abundance in low, moist meadows and in such cases is frequently incorporated in considerable quantities with the hay.

As yet it is not known that the green plant poisons horses, but the dry plant certainly does when eaten in considerable quantities.

Calves in Groups. It is desirable to have calves come in groups where a large number of cattle are being kept and the calves are to be raised for beef. It is only in this way that uniformity in size, weight and finish can be obtained for the car loads of cattle that are to be sent to market. If there are but few cattle it is better to have only two groups of calves, one in the spring and one in the fall. It will be easier to care for them if they are in groups of about the same size than if they come at all months in the year.—Farmers' Review.

Concrete for Post Setting. Concrete is finding an important new application as a setting for posts, both wood and iron. When the wooden post is treated with tar and the hole around it is filled with well-tamped concrete, a cheap and practically indestructible foundation is secured; and similar bedding gives to iron posts for telephone lines and other purposes the stability hitherto lacking. The concrete protects the iron from rust, as it does the wood from rot.—Midland Farmer.

A rise of only one foot in ten doubles the draft.

East and West.

"Yes, I've just returned from a two months' visit in the east," the Portland young lady was saying; "and, oh, I had such a lovely time! Those easterners are so different from us, though."

"What points did you visit?" inquired the newcomer in Oregon. "I do hope you saw dear old Boston."

"Boston!" the Portland girl ejaculated; "I should say not. I was in Montana."—Portland Oregonian.

Brought to Time.

"I'd like to ask you in to have something," said the young man as they passed an ice cream parlor, "only I belong to an anti-kiss society."

"Stick to principle, by all means," the young lady responded, cheerfully, "I can appreciate your position. I myself belong to an anti-kissing society."

Cream in suitable quantities was being ordered a moment later.—Pittsburg Post.

Result Much to Be Desired.

Hostess—Do take some more of the pudding, Mr. Borewell.

Borewell—My dear Mrs. Bunderby, I couldn't eat another mouthful. I've eaten so much already that I can hardly speak.

"Do try a little more—just a little more, if only to please me, Mr. Borewell."—Stray Stories.

Memorial to Archimedes.

The latest historical personage to be commemorated is Archimedes, the Greek who only wanted a place to stand on outside, in order to move the world with his lever. Syracuse, in Sicily, has made him a monument, representing the geometrician and physicist with his inventions grouped around him.

Exposition Feature.

One of the novel features of the Lewis and Clark exposition this year is a shallow lake, 200 acres in extent, in which are many kinds of fish. The lake also contains about 125,000 electric lights, which illuminate the water and allow people to see the fish as they swim about.

Had Been There.

Gifle (engaged)—I love to hear my fiancée talk. I could listen to her forever.

Spinks (married)—That's fortunate. "Why so?"

"You'll have to if you marry her."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Impossible.

With reference to the threatened invasion of the crinoline the London Daily News calls attention to the fact that since the crinoline was last in fashion the flat has become an institution. How could women wear crinoline and live in a flat?

Deaths from Fasting.

"Fasts," says Percival Giffon, in World's Work, "are frequent and long in Russia, and it is on record that the mortality rate throughout the country shows a large increase toward the end of each of these terms of abstinence."

Too Subsequent.

Kitty had never seen a dachshund before.

"Ain't he a funny looking dog, mamma?" she said. "It's such a long time between his fore legs and his back legs!"—Chicago Tribune.

Singular Calling.

It is said that a well-educated Parisian named George Teyron earns a comfortable livelihood by figuring as the fourteenth guest at dinner parties which otherwise would be attended by only 13 persons.

MARKET REPORT.

Cincinnati, July 15.		
CATTLE—Common	\$3.25	@ 4.00
Heavy steers	4.65	@ 5.25
CALVES—Extra	6.25	@ 6.50
HOGS—Ch. packers	6.75	@ 5.85
Mixed packers	5.70	@ 5.75
SHEEP—Extra	4.65	@ 4.75
LAMBS—Spring	8.40	@ 8.50
FLOUR—Spring pat	6.00	@ 6.35
WHEAT—No. 2 red	90	@ 92
No. 3 red	89	@ 91
CORN—No. 2 mixed	59	@ 59 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	33 1/2	@ 33 1/2
RYE—No. 2 new	65	@ 70
HAY—Ch. timothy	12	@ 12 50
PORK—Clear mess.	14	@ 14 10
LARD—Steam	7 1/2	@ 7 25
BUTTER—Ch. dairy	14	@ 14
Choice creamery	22	@ 22
APPLES—Choice	3.50	@ 4.00
POTATOES—Per bbl	1.25	@ 1.50
TOBACCO—New	5.00	@ 13.00
Old	4.50	@ 14.75

Chicago.		
FLOUR—Winter pat	5.10	@ 5.20
WHEAT—No. 2 red	90	@ 91
No. 3 red	89	@ 90 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	57	@ 57
OATS—No. 2 mixed	32 1/2	@ 32 3/4
RYE—No. 2	75	@ 75
PORK—Mess	12 65	@ 12 70
LARD—Steam	7 05	@ 7 07 1/2

New York.		
FLOUR—Win. s'tis	4.60	@ 4.65
WHEAT—No. 2 red	90	@ 1.00
CORN—No. 2 mixed	62	@ 62
OATS—No. 2 mixed	35 1/2	@ 36 1/2
RYE—Western	82 1/2	@ 82 1/2
PORK—Mess	13 50	@ 14 25
LARD—Steam	7 30	@ 7 30

Baltimore.		
WHEAT—No. 2 red	90	@ 90 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed	61	@ 61 1/2
CATTLE—Steers	4.00	@ 4.50
SHEEP—No. 1	3.60	@ 3.50

Louisville.		
CORN—No. 2 mixed	60	@ 60
OATS—No. 2 mixed	36	@ 36
OATS—No. 2 mixed	35	@ 35
PORK—Mess	11.00	@ 11.00
LARD—Steam	6.50	@ 6.50

Indianapolis.		
WHEAT—No. 2 red	90	@ 90
CORN—No. 2 mixed	55 1/2	@ 55 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed	31 1/2	@ 31 1/2



Call at T. J. Moberley's and see the best line of

**COLLARS,
TEAM HARNESS,
BUGGY HARNESS,
AND ANYTHING**

That you need for the horse. Call and get prices they will induce you to buy.

T. J. MOBERLEY,
Richmond, - - - - - Kentucky.

S. R. BAKER

Dentist,
Office Over Printing Office, BERE A, KY.

Office hours from 8 to 4.

Teeth extracted without pain—Scammon's.

Indigestion Cured.

There is no case of Indigestion, Dyspepsia or Stomach Trouble that will not yield to the digestive and strengthening influence of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. This remedy takes the strain off the stomach by digesting what you eat and allowing it to rest until it grows strong again. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure affords quick and permanent relief from indigestion and all other stomach troubles, builds up the system and so purifies that disease can not attack and gain a foothold as when in a weakened condition. The constantly increasing use of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure by physicians of hospital and general practice of itself tells how this most wonderful modern discovery has proved to be the greatest digestant for the alleviation of suffering humanity. Its many cures of children and adults grow larger day by day. Sold by Porter Drug Co.

Kodol DYSPEPSIA CURE

DIGESTS WHAT YOU EAT

The \$1.00 bottle contains 2 1/2 times the trial size, which sells for 50 cents.

PREPARED ONLY AT THE LABORATORY OF

E. C. DeWITT & COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

New Furnishings in every room. All service first-class. Popular prices.

Merchant Tailoring shop in connection.

CHARLES JACOBS, Prop.
Second Street, oppo's Court House Richmond, Ky.

MONUMENTS.

Grav. Headstones, Statuary

Granite, and Marble

Work of all kinds done in a workmanlike manner at reasonable prices and with dispatch. All work guaranteed by

GOLDEN & FLORA.

RICHMOND, Ky.

Corner of Main and Collins Streets.

A Smooth Article.

When you find it necessary to use salve use DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the purest, and best for sores, Burns, Boils, Eczema, Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Protruding Piles. Get the genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Sold by Porter Drug Co.

To Citizens of Berea and Vicinity:

My shop is the most complete and up to date in this part of the State for doing all kinds of

WATCH and CLOCK WORK, JEWELRY REPAIRING, Etc.

I do work for most prominent people of Berea and vicinity.

Work sent to me by mail or express will have prompt attention and charges paid one way.

S. G. FRANKLIN,
Mt. Vernon, Ky.

REFERENCE: Bank of Mt. Vernon.

Berea College

Founded 1855

PLACES THE BEST EDUCATION IN REACH OF ALL.

Over 40 Teachers and 900 Students (from 26 States) Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

Applied Science—Two years' Course, with agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young Ladies.

Trade Schools—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing (two years). Normal Courses—For Teachers. Three courses, leading to county Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

Academy Course—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

College Courses—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Baccalaureate degrees.

Music—Choral (free), Reed Organ, Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for fall term of 14 weeks may be brought within \$29.50. Winter term of 11 weeks \$27.00. Spring term of 11 weeks \$24.25. Fall term opens September 14.

The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples, Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

FOR INFORMATION AND FRIENDLY ADVICE ADDRESS THE SECRETARY,

WILL C. GAMBLE - - - Berea, Madison County, Ky.

Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour

Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.

Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be hard to beat

"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour

Potts & Duerson,

Whites Station, Ky.

Williams is better prepared than ever to do your WATCH

CLOCK, GUN and GENERAL REPAIRING promptly. Cleaning and Pressing a specialty. Work guaranteed.

W. A. Williams,
Main Street Berea, Ky.

Billious Bill was agitated. And was much debilitated. People said he had consumption. That was every ones presumption. When he learned what was the matter Bill made all the doctors scatter. Now he is his own adviser.

Swears by little early risers. The Famous Little Pills Early Risers' cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, etc., by the tonic effect on the liver. They never gripe or sicken, but impart early rising energy. Good for children or adults. Sold by Porter Drug Co.

LOUISVILLE & ATLANTIC RY. CO.

Time table in effect April 16, 1905

EAST BOUND.		
No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Versailles . . . 10:15 a. m.	6:30 p. m.	
Nicholasville . . . 11:00	7:16	
Valley View . . . 11:24	7:40	
Richmond, ar. . . 11:55	8:10	
Richmond, lv. . . 12:05 p. m.		6:30 a. m.
Irvine . . . 1:45		7:30
Bettyville . . . 2:40		8:05
Bettyville Jct. . . 2:50		10:20

WEST BOUND.		
No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Versailles . . . 7:50 a. m.	3:25 p. m.	
Nicholasville . . . 6:55	2:27	
Valley View . . . 6:28	2:05	
Richmond, lv. . . 6:00	1:35	
Richmond, ar. . . 11:55	7:35 p. m.	1:30
Irvine . . . 1:45		10:50 a. m.
Bettyville . . . 2:40		11:30
Bettyville Jct. . . 2:50		10:30

No. 2 and 6, 1 and 3 make close connections at Nicholasville to and from Lexington and Cincinnati, and at Versailles to and from Shelbyville and Louisville. No. 5 connects at Bettyville Junction for Jackson. For any further information address any local agent, or H. R. SMITH, G. F. & P. Agt. Versailles, Ky.

C. F. Hanson,

LICENSED EMBALMER AND UNDERTAKER.

Successor to E. R. Robinson.

All calls promptly attended to night and day.

Telephone No. 4. - Berea, Ky.

DR. V. H. HOBSON

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Office next door to Post-office.

Richmond, Ky.

Three Good and Just Reasons.


There are three reasons why mothers prefer One Minute Cough Cure: First, it is absolutely harmless; Second, it tastes good—children love it; Third, it cures Coughs, Croup and Whooping Cough when other remedies fail. Sold by Porter Drug Co.

MAKE MONEY

If you want to make money quickly with small capital write for information.

U. S. SECURITY CO., INC.,
317 Third Avenue, - PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.



W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE
\$3.50 SHOES

Also, \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.25
for Men; \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.00 for
Boys; \$2.00 and \$1.75 for Youths.

The reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

We carry a full line, and can insure a perfect fit. Inspection invited.

COYLE & HAYES

BEREA, KENTUCKY

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Miss Pearl Baker is home after a three months' visit at Paint Lick.

Dr. S. R. Baker and wife have gone to house-keeping in Mr. Mahaffey's property.

Mrs. Ernest Bell, of Corbin, is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. L. O. Lester.

Miss Leah Robinson returned from East Bernstadt Sunday after a visit of three weeks.

Miss Margaret Wallace is visiting friends and relations in Lexington for a week or ten days.

Miss Lou Duncan has returned from Winchester after a pleasant visit with her sister and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, of Livingstone, were in town on Sunday visiting their daughter, Mrs. Bolin.

Prof. Marsh's dog, "Prince," enjoyed a change in diet last week. He chewed up a visiting pig, Friday.

Allen Wallace, now at Lexington, made a flying visit to home folks Sunday morning and returned afterward.

Mr. Wallace Lutes, who has been visiting his nieces, the Misses Duncan, left for Van Alstyne, Texas, Thursday.

C. H. Grosvenor, of Cincinnati, O., arrived in Berea Monday afternoon to take charge of the printing department of Berea College.

Miss Editha Speer and Mrs. J. O. Speer, of Asheville, N. C., and Mrs. John Lathrop and son, of Mobile, Ala., enjoyed an outing at the Barton Springs Saturday.

Rev. C. S. Mason, director of the religious work in the Cincinnati Y. M. C. A., preached at the Parish House on Sunday. In the evening he spoke on "Peeps in Palestine" to an interested congregation. He returned on Tuesday.

G. E. Porter returned from Iowa Sunday after a three week's vacation. Mr. Henry Rowden, who has been putting up prescriptions in Mr. Porter's absence, is visiting in Winchester for a few days before returning to his home in Lexington.

R. V. Roberts was the victim of a runaway horse on Wednesday. His horse took fright as he was driving up Main street and ran up the walk toward the mill where Mr. Roberts fortunately succeeded in stopping him. No great damage was done.

A special sale is advertised by C. C. Rhodes this week. The New Cash Store is a model of neatness, order, and convenience, and those who visit it can be assured of courteous attention whether they wish a ten cent purchase or a complete outfit.

Miss Laura Pierson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has been working for several years in the Presbyterian Indian Mission School of Tucson,

Arizona, will give an informal talk on the work of that school at the Parish House, on Sunday night, at half past seven.

Attention is called to Mr. L. O. Lester's advertisement in another column. Mr. Lester has but lately opened his store and shop, but a visit to it will repay anyone interested in furniture. He has some bargains in the solid, substantial furniture of a former generation as well as a constantly increasing stock of modern styles.

Mr. W. E. Rix, who has been connected with the Printing Office of the College for the last year and a half, left for the north Saturday morning. Mr. Rix will stay for a time in Geneva, Ohio, where he will shortly be married to Miss Alta B. Hough. Mr. and Mrs. Rix will then go to Wisconsin where they will engage in missionary work in connection with Mr. Buswell. Mr. Rix has shown his consecration, and capacity for such work in his connection with Blue Lick.

Rev. Mr. Thomson Returned.

Rev. Mr. Thomson, who has been absent from Berea for the last three weeks, returned Wednesday morning. He first visited Loraine, O., the scene of his former pastorate, and went from there through Chicago to the Lake Galilee Conference. Lake Galilee is situated five miles from Melton, Wis., and is the place where Rev. Mr. Buswell has established a conference of Christian workers. It is a beautiful sheet of water, largely surrounded by forests in which there are deer, bear and wolves.

Mr. Thomson closed a series of studies on the Holy Spirit, which he began last year. He met Professor and Mrs. Weaver at the Conference. They are building a four-room cottage at the lake, but will ultimately locate at Ironwood, Mich. Professor Weaver conducts the music for the Convention. Andy Ross is working at the Lake, assisting in putting up new cottages.

After leaving the lake, Mr. Thomson visited Galesburg, Ill., where he preached last Sunday in the Central Congregational Church. While there he drove to Alexis and took dinner with the father and mother of Secretary Gamble. He also called on the parents of Whittenmore Boggs. He saw Harry Postlewaite who was working at carpentry and is eager to return to Berea. He met also the father of Orman Simpson, but did not see Orman as he was working in the hayfield. Mrs. Simpson is steadily improving.

Mr. Thomson met at the Conference a Miss Alma Dornin, a missionary from the west coast of Africa. He reports her as a most interesting speaker and expects her to visit Berea mountains this Autumn.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Harvey Vanderpool writes that he hopes to be in school this fall.

Mr. John Lynch is spending the summer in Boston, Mass., with Dr. Hubbell.

William Hopkins, of Science Hill, is laying plans for school work at the beginning of the fall term.

James M. Rose is teaching in Lewis County this summer and is also representing THE CITIZEN.

Ulysses M. Burgess is spending the summer about London representing Underwood & Underwood, of New York.

Jack Lunsford is teaching his first school at Langford, Jackson County, Ky. He is a new member of the Teachers' Club.

Prof. Edwards returned from Ohio and spent a few days with his family last week. He returned Wednesday morning.

Gilbert Combs, who is in Knott County, writes very encouragingly regarding his work. He expects to be in school this fall.

Darsie S. Cogleton, of Heidelberg, writes that he expects to be in Berea at the beginning of the fall term. He says he is very sorry he came home.

Miss Corwin's mother, whose sickness was mentioned in the CITIZEN of last week, is dead. Miss Corwin's friends sympathize with her in her sorrow.

Sec. Gamble spent a few days in Cincinnati the past week on business for the College. He took Mr. Masch's place over Sunday, enabling Mr. Mason to visit Berea.

Miss Ethel King who, with Miss Laura Click, is doing work under the American Sunday School Union in Bell County, reports good progress. She is at Tom's Creek.

G. W. Burch, who was in the College last year, is now in the U. S. Army. His address is Jefferson Barracks Station, St. Louis, Mo. He wants THE CITIZEN.

Mrs. Laura Pierson and Miss Sophia Ostermier, who are teachers in the Presbyterian Indian Mission School in Tucson, Arizona, are visiting Sec. and Mrs. Gamble for a few days.

Arthur Daily reports his work under the American Sunday School Union as very successful. He has organized five Sunday Schools, and others are coming. He is working in Harlan County.

The usual summer gathering of those who have worked for the College during the year was held at the Tabernacle Saturday evening. About one hundred and fifty were present. President Frost spoke wisely and encouragingly to the company, and gave some interesting and timely information about the College and its relation to its workers and to the community. He also presented each one present with a book or a pamphlet as a souvenir of the occasion. George Donson, as the oldest worker present, received a large and valuable book for use in family devotions. Iced lemonade was served at the close of the meeting. The band was present and added much to the pleasure of the occasion.

A Letter from Wesley Frost.

The following letter from Wesley Frost will be of interest to his friends. He is with Dr. Sperry's party in the Rocky Mountains:

Dear Father and Mother—The trip up here has been ideal. On the lakes the weather was good, and the three and a half days were "delectable." I lived on biscuit, fruit and cheese, etc., amounting in cost to the sum of about a dollar. The locks at the Sault Ste. Marie are wonderfully large, but plans are being made to make still larger ones. St. Clair River and Lake and the St. Clair Flats at the upper end of the latter are very beautiful. I never realized before what a highway the Great Lake route is. The estimate is that a vessel passes any given point on the St. Clair River every seven minutes night and day during the eight months of open navigation. There were always four or five ships in sight, and they all sailed in one course—a strip about two miles wide passing the length of the Lakes, a regular sea road.

At Hancock we saw copper mines. Duluth was an invisible place. It rains there six days in the week, and our day was not the seventh. St. Paul is a fine town, but everything was shut tight for the Fourth, and I read, and spent a greater time breaking into Le Cont's Geology. The railroad journey was long; that is the characteristic which stands out in my mind. Vincent and I did not take sleepers, which was fortunate, for on Wednesday we were wrecked. The cars jumped the track and slipped their tracks, but did not upset. The

acetylene tanks in our car burst instantly, singed us, filled the car with smoke and, in a minute, with fire. I put my fist through a window and followed it. I pulled a couple of women out of the window, and then five or six of us went back in and got out all the baggage that was in the car. It was clear at the time but just after we got out there was another explosion, and then the train burned in a few minutes. One man was fatally injured, and three or four were seriously injured. We were delayed a day.

The Minnesota farming and lake region just out of St. Paul is fine. The Dakota Prairies are exactly like the current conception of them. The cowboys and Indians are dirty and not very picturesque, altho moderately so. The butte country in Dakota and Montana is dreary. We passed big herds of horses, and sheep ranches like those on which Arthur Yocum has worked. The scenery here is just my description. Lake McDonald is said to be the fourth or fifth lake in the world for beauty, and I can easily believe that it is.

We got up here to Glacier Camp last night, and today we started in at the work, which is entirely possible. The cooking and tents are good. The elevation is six thousand five hundred feet, and the mountains around are ten thousand. The air is superb. The beauty here is stunning. I shall not attempt to expatiate upon it. The camp spot is perfect. The streams come right out of the snow patches on the slope just above us. Bear, mountain lion, wild goats—the Thomson Seton variety, bona fide—marmots, elk, deer, coneys, and if there be any other kind of wild creature, that also, are really here right around us. I had bear meat for breakfast. Fish and birds are around. The flowers are bewildering. We cannot hunt, because the season opens in September, after the young are matured.

You may not hear from me again till I leave here, but I want to hear from you. All kinds of love.

WESLEY.

Lawn Party.

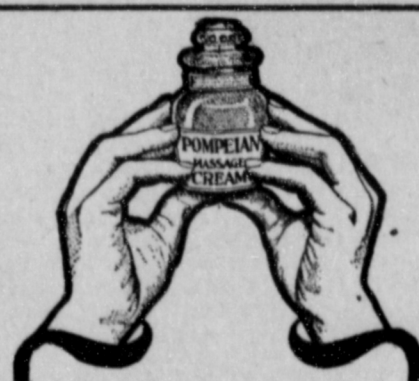
The Misses Hilda and Dooley Welch, and their brother, Mr. John Welch, entertained many of their friends last evening with a lawn party in honor of their visitor, Miss Ida Cook, of Falmouth, Ky. About a hundred young people were present and all left loud in their praises of their host and hostesses. The lawn was beautifully decorated and lighted with Japanese lanterns. Ice-cold fruit punch was served the guests on their arrival, then all gathered around small tables and enjoyed Flinch, Pit and other games for a time, then ice-cream and cake were served. About 10 o'clock all retired to the house and chatted and listened to music until 10:30, when the party broke up. The evening was a delightful one and all present will look back to it as one of the best of the season.

POEM THAT WON A SUPPER.

Chicago Alderman Dashed Off Three Stanzas and Beat John L. Sullivan.

Doubting the ability of Alderman Bathhouse John Coughlin of Chicago to dash poetry off the reel, John L. Sullivan, former champion pugilist, recently wagered a supper that the "pompadour bard" could not extemporize a poem of three stanzas on a subject to be chosen by Sullivan, the topic being "I Wish I Was a Bird," says a special dispatch from Chicago to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Easy swag," said the Bathhouse as he produced his pencil and went into a trance. In a few minutes he triumphantly flashed the following in the face of the great ex-fighter:



The Only Requisite for
A Perfect Complexion
are your hands and a jar of

Pompeian Massage Cream

Soap takes the dirt off but not out—then the skin absorbs the soap. There is nothing in soap that is good for the tissues; if it remains, it becomes an impurity—nature is blocked.

Pompeian searches every impurity out of the skin—blackheads, grease, soap—all the dirt, and the massage builds the foundation—wrinkles and flabbiness must go.

Gentlemen use it in place of face powder.
Gentlemen use it after shaving.

Price 30 cents and \$1.00 per Jar

The PORTER DRUG CO.

The place where "Purity is Paramount"

Do You Feel Safe Without Fire Insurance?

You wouldn't miss the small amount it would take to pay insurance. But you would miss your home if you should lose it and no insurance. Can write you in any of the good Companies.

FIRE, LIFE, and
ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
REAL ESTATE BOUGHT, SOLD,
and TRANSFERRED.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

W. H. PORTER, Berea, Ky.
AT THE BANK.

C. J. Hanson & Company's HOT WEATHER BARGAINS

IN

Mull, Batiste, Netting, Lawn,
Gingham, and many other
Cotton Fabrics for Summer.

Wollen Fabrics, a large as-
sortment of Suitings in the
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We also carry a full line of Underwear, Hosiery, Corsets, Gloves, Ribbons, and in fact most of the necessities for ladies' use, which will be offered at greatly reduced prices. More goods and better goods for a small expenditure than has ever been seen in Berea. Call early and get first choice.

"The Shop for Ladies."

NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Intelligence Collected and Given to Our Readers in a Condensed Form.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

A Summary of Prominent Events That Have Taken Place During the Past Few Days—The Movements of Government Officials.

The Russian government has been notified that Japan will not agree to an armistice pending negotiations; that Japan will feel free to continue her military operations in Manchuria until the plenipotentiaries have agreed upon terms of peace.

Plans for the reinforcement of Gen. Linevitch's armies are keeping pace with the preparations for peace negotiations. The 19th army corps has received marching orders.

M. Muraviev has resigned his position as chief peace plenipotentiary. It may be regarded as practically certain that he will be replaced by M. Witte, president of the committee of ministers.

Emperor Nicholas has signed the appointment of M. Witte, president of the committee of ministers, to be chief plenipotentiary representing the Russian government in the peace negotiations to be conducted next month in the United States.

M. Witte is shouldering the task of conducting peace negotiations on behalf of his country in a patriotic spirit but with a full realization of the difficulties before him and the knowledge in advance that even if he succeeds he can not secure terms which the Russian chancellery will regard as otherwise than humiliating.

Baron Komura, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, who is the principal envoy of Japan to the conference is en route now from Japan and is expected to reach New York about the 20th inst. If M. Witte, the chief plenipotentiary of Russia, shall have arrived by that time, the reception to the envoys by the president probably will take place at Sagamore Hill on August 1.

President Roosevelt received the new ambassador from Russia, Baron Roman Romanovitch Rosen, at Sagamore Hill. Rosen took luncheon with the president and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The salaries of the Russian peace plenipotentiaries have been fixed at \$200 per day each, besides an allowance of \$7,500 for traveling and other expenses.

It is learned from a high authority that the plans for the investment of Vladivostok are now well under way and that a strong force has been landed in the vicinity of Posiet bay, while another is on the way from Gensan, marching through Northern Korea.

If Gen. Trepoft, assistant minister of the interior, is not the next victim of the assassin, it will not be due to lack of warning at the hands of the Terrorists.

It is officially announced at Tokio that the Russian center holding Darline and vicinity was attacked July 11 and offered stubborn resistance. The attack was renewed at dawn of July 12, when the Japanese dislodged the Russians, driving them in the direction of Maoka. This victory ensures complete occupation of South Sakhalin by the Japanese.

Adm. Yamada, commanding a squadron sent north on a reconnaissance, reports that the Russian cruiser Izumrud is a complete wreck and that there is no hope of refloating her. She ran on a reef.

Acting Attorney General Hoyt received from Secretary of Agriculture Wilson the papers in the cotton report investigation. United States District Attorney Morgan H. Beach will probe into the whole subject and make a thorough inquiry. It will be determined whether there is any statute under which a criminal prosecution may be directed against Edwin S. Holmes, former associate statistician, who was dismissed. It is alleged, because he "juggled" figures in the government crop estimates and furnished advance information to New York brokers.

An American flag was torn down from in front of the city hall, London, Ont., and trampled under a hundred feet as the result of a remark made by an American visitor at the Orangemen's demonstration.

President Roosevelt assured labor leaders who called on him that his recent order in regard to the Chinese exclusion act does not let down the bars to the coolies' admission to this country.

The 20th annual reunion of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks will be held in Denver in 1906. One ballot decided that at the grand lodge meeting.

When Mrs. Charles H. Oelrichs returned to her cottage at Newport, R. I., after an absence of two hours, she discovered that jewelry valued at \$10,000 had been taken from the dressing case.

The Oklahoma and Indian Territory statehood convention, called to set forth the sentiment of the people of the two territories adopted a resolution demanding admittance to the union as one free and independent state.

W. E. Etheridge and A. N. Davis, two prominent men, joint owners of a sawmill at Hickory, Miss., engaged in a duel, both being killed.

For the first time since he began his campaign for municipal reform Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, received a setback at the hands of common council when that body did not comply with his request to authorize him to employ special counsel to represent the city in the matter of certain contracts that are to be brought before the courts.

It is reported that Francis B. Loomis is to be made ambassador to Japan. It has been for several days rumored that Lloyd C. Griscom, now minister to Japan, is to succeed Mr. Loomis in the state department.

Sweeping reductions in the salaries of various officials and employees of the Equitable society were made by Chairman Morton.

James H. Hyde, of the Equitable Life Assurance society, resigned as vice president of the Commercial Trust Co., of Philadelphia, and the directors of that company accepted the resignation.

James W. Alexander, formerly president of the Equitable Life Assurance society, continues very ill. He is in such a condition that all knowledge of the recent developments in the society have been kept from him.

The anti-American sentiment among the Chinese is subsiding and it was never as widespread as had been represented.

In the oil hearing at Kansas City W. H. Hawkins, who was superintendent of tank wagons, testified that men were hired to follow the wagons of the independent companies to see where they stopped and how much oil they sold. Whenever necessary to take trade from their competitors rebates were paid by the Standard amounting some times to \$3,500 a month.

Gen. Horace Porter, former ambassador to France and more recently the senior special American ambassador appointed to receive the body of John Paul Jones, returned home on the steamer Deutschland.

After resting in a vault at Oak Hill cemetery, Washington, since his death last December, the body of James N. Tyner, former postmaster general, assistant attorney general and representative in congress from Indiana, was finally interred in the family lot at Oak Hill.

It is estimated that the Kansas wheat crop for this year will be at least \$2,500,000 bushels. From reports being received the wheat is threshing out exceedingly well.

According to an announcement made at the navy department the battleship Oregon, of the Asiatic fleet, has won the trophy for the highest scores made by vessels of the battleship class at the last annual target practice. The same vessel won the trophy a year ago.

At the cabinet meeting it developed that the Danish ministers were in full agreement that Prince Charles of Denmark should accept the crown of Norway if King Oscar and the other courts most concerned expressed their approval.

Mr. Rockhill, the American minister at Peking, has cabled the state department that the Chinese government is vigorously opposing the threatened boycott of American goods.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 13 number 166, against 127 last week, 203 in the like week of 1904 and 173 in 1903.

Secretary of War Taft and those accompanying him on his way to the Philippines arrived at Honolulu and were met at the wharf by a delegation of territorial officials and prominent residents.

"San Juan Hill," the district bounded by Amsterdam and West End avenues and 61st and 63d streets, New York, so-called because of its notoriety as a battle ground, was the scene of a furious race riot which required 250 policemen to quell after many shots had been fired and several persons had been seriously injured.

The servant girl problem in the Appleton, Wis., district has been partially solved by the employment of Indian girls who have graduated from the government schools. Several are now in the kitchens of families in Appleton.

In compliance with a request from citizens in the vicinity of Edwardsville, Ill., the state board of health sent an inspector to make an investigation of a report that wholesale exhumation of bodies is being made by a railway excavating along a right of way near a county poor farm.

Typhoid fever is epidemic at Collinsburg, Pa. There are about 30 houses in the village, and in every house there are from one to five cases of the disease. Five children of a family named Litt have died, and a number of other families have lost from one to two members.

The 300th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson river by Hendrick Hudson is to be celebrated by the opening in New York city of the greatest international exposition that has ever been seen.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles sailed for Europe on the American liner St. Louis, with his son, Lieut. Sherman Miles, for a short sojourn abroad.

The acceptance by France of the invitation to take part in the international conference on Morocco, was dispatched by special messenger to the sultan. The messenger is expected to arrive at Fez July 19.

Count Schuvaloff, prefect of Moscow, was shot and killed as he was receiving a number of petitioners. The assassin escaped in the excitement which followed the shooting, but was later captured.

William Dwyer and seven Chinese were killed by an explosion at the Grant Powder works, ten miles from Oakland, Cal.

Two burglars chloroformed Mrs. Bertha Cohen as she lay sick in her bed on the third floor of her home at 1452 Fifth avenue, New York, tied her wrists and ankles, tore two rings from her fingers, jerked out her ear rings and then looted a wardrobe.

The Arbogast & Bastian Co., of Allentown, Pa., whose extensive provision house was destroyed by fire, estimates its loss at \$400,000; insurance, \$200,000.

An earthquake shock was distinctly felt in Concord, N. H. Reports from the city of Manchester and other points indicate that a distinct shock was experienced over the southern section of the state.

The boiler of an Atchison, Topoka & Santa Fe freight engine exploded at Kingman, Ariz., killing Engineer Copeland and Fireman Bryant and completely wrecking the engine.

The motion for a new trial of the case of United States Senator John H. Mitchell was overruled by Judge De Haven in the United States court at Portland, Ore., and the attorneys for the defense asked for a writ in which to file a bill of exception and a writ of error.

A six months' sentence to prison for a passing street flirtation with a married woman was imposed on Benjamin F. Smith, who arrived from St. Louis, by Magistrate Steinert, New York.

American flour exporters who have been doing a profitable business in China have suffered a serious blow because a recent shipment proved to contain poison and caused the death of many natives.

Despite the slightly lower temperature and a brisk northwest breeze, the deaths from heat in New York reached the highest number of the summer, for there were 22 victims.

Former Speaker of Congress David B. Henderson is failing rapidly. He is at his home in Dubuque, Ia., suffering from paresis. At times he imagines he is in the speaker's chair and at others on the battlefield.

Ralph Leece, 83, an attorney and capitalist, died at Ironton, O. He was author of the Great Seal of Ohio and a personal friend of President Lincoln and Chief Justice Chase.

The Arkansas anti-trust law was declared valid by the supreme court of the state, two justices dissenting from the opinion.

Wilda Johnson, a young woman, is under arrest at Owatonna, Minn., charged with having put poison into a well on the farm of John L. Johnson and with having sent an orange containing strychnine to Mrs. Lundstrom, a daughter of Johnson, who is a teacher in the county schools.

Louis Apgar, aged 65, married and a grandfather, killed himself in Jersey City by shooting, as a result of sensational disclosures which terminated in the granting of a divorce to George M. Meyers against Clara E. Meyers. Apgar was named as the co-respondent.

The paymaster of the Sloss-Sheffield Co. was held up at Littleton, near Birmingham, Ala., and robbed of \$6,000. In a fight with the officers later, one of the highwaymen was killed and the other escaped. The money was recovered.

Thomas McFadden, 15, and William Franz, 14, were drowned in the Menominee river while bathing near Milwaukee.

From a marriage license recently issued it was learned that Gen. Ben J. Viljoen, formerly of the Boer army, was married in St. Louis to Mrs. Myrtle Dickerson Lowden, of Pittsfield, Ill.

The Chautauqua held a special memorial service for the late Secretary of State John Hay at Atlantic City, N. J. The eulogy was delivered by Simon Wolfe, former congressman from New York.

United States Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, continues to rally satisfactorily from the operation which he underwent for the removal of an abscess of the brain.

Charles Burchett and Charles Stevens, both sons of prominent farmers, were drowned in the Coon river, west of Dallas Center, Ia.

George and William Gibbons, brothers, were drowned while bathing in a lake near Olathe, Kan.

In the presence of her mother, Beatie Barnes, 15, was shot dead on the street in front of her home in St. Louis. Mrs. Mary Carder, 30, is under arrest charged with the shooting, which is said to have been the culmination of ill feeling between the two families.

President Roosevelt has determined that the scandal growing out of the cotton report leaks in the department of agriculture shall be probed to the bottom.

A crowd of over 2,000 persons fought with the police in a wild scramble to gain admittance to the dedication services of the new synagogue of the Congregation Shalom, St. Louis. A number were clubbed, but none seriously hurt.

Troops at Gadsden, Ala., were called out to prevent the lynching of Vance Gardner, in jail with five others charged with criminal assault and murder of Mrs. C. J. Smith, white, a widow. The mob, composed of 300 men, lacked a leader.

Sixty-seven indictments against 25 individuals, most of whom are former county officials, were handed down by the grand jury at Milwaukee, and the probing of the jury still goes on. The last batch of true bills added to the 38 returned ten days ago makes a total of 105 thus far.

The Japanese peace mission is expected to reach New York about the last of July.

Benjamin Webb Williams, 91, who a generation ago was a pioneer in conducting lecturing tours in the United States, died at his home in Dorchester, Mass.

GEN. BLACKMAR DEAD.

Commander-in-Chief of G. A. R. Passed Away in Idaho.

He Succumbed To Nephritis—Body Will Be Embalmed and Taken To the Home of the Family in Boston.

Boise, Ida., July 17.—Gen. W. W. Blackmar, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died here of nephritis.

His wife was with him during his illness. The body will be embalmed and taken to the home of the family at Boston. The general arrived on July 10 on a tour during which he intended to visit Grand Army posts through the northwest. He was ill when he arrived and gradually failed. The seriousness of his condition was kept from the public at the request of his wife.

Gen. Blackmar was born July 25, 1841, at Bristol, Pa. He enlisted in the 15th Pennsylvania cavalry and subsequently joined the First West Virginia.



Gen. Wilmon W. Blackmar.

glia. He served with distinction through the war and at Five Forks was promoted to the rank of captain. Throughout three administrations, those of Govs. Long, Talbot and Rice, he was judge advocate general of Massachusetts. At the last national encampment of the G. A. R. he was elected commander-in-chief.

Boston, July 17.—Except to two or three officials of the Grand Army the news of the death of Gen. Blackmar was received with great surprise in this city. The home of Gen. Blackmar was in this city and since his elevation to the position of commander-in-chief, the headquarters of the organization has been here. Gen. Blackmar is succeeded by John R. King, of Washington, senior vice commander.

TO THE NORTH POLE.

Lieut. Robert E. Peary Starts on His Long Journey.

New York, July 17.—Lieut. Robert E. Peary started on his long journey in quest of the north pole. His ship, the Roosevelt, which has been lying in the North river since Saturday night, weighed anchor and got under way at ten minutes after 3. On board the vessel besides the explorer's party were a number of guests and newspaper men, who accompanied the ship as far as Sandy Hook, where they were taken off by a navy yard tug sent out by Adm. Coughlin. A launch bearing a party of excursionists attempted to run close alongside of the Roosevelt after she was under way and nearly collided with her. The Roosevelt was saluted by all manner of steam and sailing craft on her way to sea.

THE RUSSIAN ENVOY.

Spent An Hour in Consultation With American Ambassador Meyer.

St. Petersburg, July 17.—M. Witte spent an hour with George Von L. Meyer, the American ambassador, at the Kleinmichel palace, discussing the forthcoming peace conference. Before leaving for Paris next Wednesday M. Witte will have still another audience with the emperor. In the meantime he must pay a round of official visits to all the imperial ministers. M. Witte is expected to be the bearer of a personal message from the emperor to President Roosevelt.

Gen. Linevitch's Forces.

Tokio, July 17.—It is officially reported that Gen. Linevitch's forces number nearly 400,000 and it is reported that he is extensively using water transportation to bring forward men, supplies and ammunition.

Gen. B. M. Thomas Expires.

Dalton, Ga., July 17.—Gen. B. M. Thomas died at his home in this city. Peritonitis was the immediate cause of his death. He was a graduate of West Point and a distinguished brigadier general in the confederate army.

Want Saturday Half Holidays. Washington, July 17.—Four hundred mechanics of the government navy yard met and appointed a committee of two to confer with the president at Oyster Bay looking to securing from him an order allowing the navy yard employees Saturday half holidays.

Secretary Loeb's Outing.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 17.—Secretary and Mrs. Loeb left Oyster Bay for a month's sojourn in and near the Yellowstone National park. They will make brief stops at Chicago and at Minneapolis.

STATE ODDS AND ENDS

KENTUCKY'S NEW CAPITOL.

Bids For the Magnificent Structure Must Be in By August 1.

Covington, Ky., July 15.—Architects plans for the new Kentucky state capitol, work on which is to be begun within the next few months, have been completed and are being examined by local architects and contractors at the offices of the builders' exchange.

The plans, aside from the magnitude of the work, are of interest to Cincinnati and Ohioans generally through the fact that they represent the labors of an Ohio architect, Frank M. Andrews, of Dayton, O.

Bids for the contracting work of the buildings are now being received, and will be closed August 1.

The new structure is to be an imposing one, and it is to be built of stone, brick, steel and concrete. It will be rectangular in form, its dimensions being approximately 400 by 180 feet by 47 feet in height, and it will face the north.

The building will be thoroughly modern in its equipments. It will consist of four floors, with attic and basement. A grand dome will surmount it, rising 135 feet above the roof. Its architecture will be Ionic.

BLACKSMITH'S SHACK.

He Compelled the County To Pay \$4,000 For His Lease.

Louisville, Ky., July 15.—Patrick Kirley, a blacksmith, has forced the county of Jefferson to pay him \$4,000 for the lease on the one-story shack at Center and Green streets, which he occupied as a shop at a rental of \$16 a month. It is on the site of the new armory to be built at a cost of \$400,000.

Kirley's lease was not considered when the site was bought. He had an option for a five-year renewal, and after the county exhausted every effort to get rid of him it had to come to his terms.

BREAKS THE RECORD.

The Per Capita Tax For the School System in Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky., July 13.—Superintendent of Public Instruction Fuqua fixed the per capita for the public school system at \$3.25 for the year ending June 30, 1906, which breaks the state record. This is on a basis of \$2,420,000, the total resources of the school fund certified by Auditor Hager. The school census on which this basis is made, compiled by Superintendent Fuqua through county superintendents, is 731,000, children of school age.

A FAST MILE.

May Earl, a Four-Year-Old Filly, Went It in 2:11.

Lexington, Ky., July 15.—Mike Bowman drove the four-year-old filly May Earl, by Sam Metea, out of Annie Earl, by Erlmont, a mile in 2:11, the fastest time made over the local track this season. May Earl is the property of John T. Stewart, and is considered by such good judges as John Splan to be the best horse in training in Central Kentucky. The fastest mile trotted heretofore by this promising filly was 2:13, made last Saturday.

Fought With a Burglar.

Louisville, Ky., July 14.—In a duel with a burglar Dr. O. R. Reesor was shot in the shoulder. During the fusillade Dr. Reesor fired twice and the burglar three times. One of the bullets fired by the burglar was found imbedded in the kitchen door.

After Interurban Routes.

Lexington, Ky., July 15.—A. B. Dupont and E. B. Caldwell, of Detroit, Mich., accompanied by their attorney, Charles Flower, are here looking over the interurban railway franchises of the Central Kentucky Interurban Co., with a view of purchasing its holdings.

To Reorganize the Bank.

London, Ky., July 15.—At a meeting of the directors of the Citizens' bank it was decided to reorganize the bank and change the system from a state to a national bank. Steps will be taken at once to make the change.

Kicked To Death By a Mule.

Henderson, Ky., July 15.—Thornton, the ten-year-old son of Circuit Clerk Wynn G. Mosely, was killed by being kicked by a mule. He was struck in the head by both of the animal's feet, producing almost instant death.

Medical Society Meeting.

Frankfort, Ky., July 15.—The Kentucky Midland Medical society met in their 37th quarterly session at the Capital hotel here. About 25 physicians, members of the society, were in attendance.

Frank Mooney Exonerated.

Bowling Green, Ky., July 15.—An inquest over the remains of John Patterson, a notorious negro, who was shot ten days ago by Frank Mooney and died of lockjaw, resulted in a verdict exonerating Mr. Mooney. He is said to have acted in self-defense.

After Lead and Zinc.

Fordsville, Ky., July 15.—The past few weeks have witnessed considerable activity in that section of Grayson county supposed to abound in lead and zinc, and if it continues there will be important developments in future.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

It Holds That Express Companies Are Common Carriers.

Frankfort, Ky., July 14.—The Kentucky railroad commission holds that under Section 218 of the constitution of the state the express companies doing business in the state are common carriers as are railroad corporations, and that it is within its province to regulate their rates where charges are made that said rates are exorbitant. The ruling is announced in a case from Shelby county where the city of Shelbyville closed a license tax of \$25 a year upon the Adams and Southern Express Cos., and they retaliated by adding one cent to the charge on each package in and out of the town at certain times during the year. The citizens complained under the long and short haul clause of the constitution. The commission sustains them in the complaint and recommends that the matter be investigated by the Shelby county grand jury and the companies prosecuted if they continue to collect additional charge.

NEPHEW WILL DIE.

His Uncle Sank a Knife Into His Body.

Louisville, Ky., July 14.—Because Nuncie Carso, one of the wealthiest Italians in Louisville, struck his sister, Mrs. Casper Ilare, of 415 Second street, with his fist at his fruit store, her son, Andrew Ilare, asked for an explanation and was stabbed four times by his uncle. Ilare is dying. Carso sank a butcher knife into his nephew's back, abdomen and both arms.

During the affray several Italians ran into the place and all were fighting when the police arrived.

HUBBY GONE FOR TEN YEARS.

The Judge Declared Mrs. Hemingray a Single Woman.

Louisville, Ky., July 14.—Judge Kirby entered a judgment restoring Mrs. Lida Hemingray to the rights of a single woman, and incidentally recalling the disappearance of her husband, Reuben Hemingray, on September 23, 1890. The court held that, as Hemingray has never been heard from, he is presumed to be dead. Hemingray was a tobacco dealer. He left here to go to Chicago. Since Hemingray's disappearance Mrs. Hemingray has earned a living by teaching school.

WHILE RESISTING ARREST.

A Leitchfield Jeweler Shot and Killed By An Officer.

Leitchfield, Ky., July 13.—Al D. McClure, a jeweler of this city, while resisting arrest, was shot and killed. McClure, it is claimed, was intoxicated when Sheriff W. H. Coppage and City Marshal T. L. Baird undertook to arrest him. McClure cut Sheriff Coppage on the side of the head and neck, Coppage and Baird both fired at him, killing him instantly.

Can't Collect in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., July 15.—The suit of George H. Alexander, revenue agent, against the American Sewing Machine Co., for \$50,000 taxes, covering five years, was dismissed by Judge Gregory. The court sustained the plea of the defendant that the company is incorporated elsewhere and taxable only in Springfield, O., the firm's headquarters.

Chief Hill Renominated.

Paris, Ky., July 14.—In the democratic primary George M. Hill, the incumbent chief of police, defeated Officer J. C. Elgin by a majority of about 128 in a light vote of possibly 560. The city ticket for mayor and councilmen, having no opposition, polled the full vote.

A Land of Plenty.

Barbourville, Ky., July 14.—Farmers say that not for years has there been such a crop of oats in this part of the state as this year. Every planter seems to have an abundance. Corn is looking fine everywhere. The crop of small fruit is abundant this season all through the mountains.

The Guardsmen Lose.

Barbourville, Ky., July 13.—The case of the 32 members of Company B, Second regiment, Kentucky state guards, against the Louisville & Nashville railroad for \$10,000 damages each was decided in favor of the defendant in the Knox circuit court.

Capt. E. W. Lyen Expires.

Harrodsburg, Ky., July 13.—Capt. E. W. Lyen died here. He was a confederate veteran, and was in the Ohio raid. He was a trustee of the Kentucky confederate home, and well known in the south.

Died in Jail.

Covington, Ky., July 15.—John Schneider, 46, who was serving a four months' sentence in the city jail for abusing his family, is dead. He had been drinking a great deal before his arrest and had been acting strangely lately.

Blinded By a Torpedo.

London, Ky., July 15.—At Pittsburg, this county, Florence Owens, a ten-year-old girl, exploded with a hammer a railroad torpedo which she had found. She was horribly mangled, and the sight of both eyes was destroyed.

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY. BOONE

July 17.—Mrs. Martha Wren died from consumption at her home near Cinder Switch July 14, and her three-week-old baby died July 16. It was buried beside her in Fairview graveyard.—Mr. Frank Simes, of Indiana, is visiting relatives and friends in this neighborhood at this writing.—Mrs. Ritter Wheeler, of Paint Lick, and Mrs. Lizzie Yontz, of Pittsburg, came Saturday morning to attend the burying of Martha Wren.—Rev. J. W. Lambert attended church at Clover Bottom Saturday and Sunday. He reported a nice time.—Mrs. Lucinda Richmond, of Rockford, visited her sister, Mrs. Mary Wren, Sunday.—The widow of the late George Jones, of Villa Grove, is visiting her children in this county.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lambert visited your correspondent Saturday night.—John Huff was up from Conway Sunday evening.—Little Reubie Lambert has been sick for several days.—Mrs. Sam. McClure and two little daughters, of Cinder, are visiting her mother in Laurel county.

LIVINGSTON

July 17.—Most all of the people of this vicinity have laid by their corn. Harvesting is all the go now.—We have had several good rains during the past three days, and all of the corn is looking well.—Misses Effie French and Minerva Cope attended church at Walnut Grove Sunday and enjoyed a very good sermon.—A delightful dinner was served at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. French a few Sundays ago in honor of Mr. John Freeman, of Texas, who was visiting his brother and friends.—Archie, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. French, has been very sick with whooping cough for the past two weeks.—The Branson school will begin the 17th, and will be taught by Miss Belle McCracken, near McWhorter.—Ollie, the six year old son of Mr. Lincoln Nicely, died at the home of his parents near Hazel Patch, Sunday, July 2nd. He was afflicted from his infancy. The immediate cause of his death was whooping cough.

JACKSON COUNTY. EVERGREEN

July 18.—Mrs. Silsey and Miss Maggie Jones were the guests of Edward Lakes Wednesday.—Mr. Will Williams is rejoicing because he is through with his oat harvest.—Thomas Milton Lakes called on Miss Allie Drew Saturday evening.—Foust Brockman is in a very bad condition at this writing.—Thomas E. Jones was the guest of J. M. Jones Wednesday night.—Mrs. Sallie Hellard is on the sick list.—The farmers of this vicinity have almost completed their hay and oat harvest.—Green Lakes and Leonard Martin were the guests of Mr. Cal Purvise Saturday night last.—The people of Pine Grove are all well pleased with their school teacher, Mr. Geo. Sparks.

OWSLEY COUNTY. CONKLING

July 17.—The schools have nearly all commenced, and the teachers are confronted with the old story, "We can't spare the children yet."—The following Berea students are teaching in Owsley: Eugene Garrett at Valley View, N. F. Ambrose at Doe Creek, Isaac Hecker and Mary Ray on Buffalo, P. M. Frye and Laura Ray on Island Creek, and A. M. Clark at the Chapel.—We were all grieved to hear of the shooting of Green Murrell on July 8 by H. H. Rice, one of Owsley's best citizens. The case as first reported, as being purely self defense, was substantiated by the verdict of the jury, which gave Mr. Rice his liberty.—Misses Callie and Lucy Holcomb were baptized at the mouth of Doe Creek on the 15th of July.—Enoch Halcomb has been harvesting oats on East View farm this week.—N. F. Ambrose returned from Berea last week, where he had been on business.—Sherman Rowland is the most thriving merchant of Major now. Having bought the stock owned by Garrett & Son, he is selling at very low prices.—J. W. Anderson has returned from Goshen and Liberty, where he has been spreading the gospel.

GABBARD

July 15.—C. B. Moore and Elmer Gabbard were on Buffalo Sunday visiting Sabbath Schools. They each made a temperance lecture while there.—Richard W. Green, a well known and highly respected citizen of Floyd post office, passed from this earth to his eternal resting place last Saturday at about 1 o'clock. He had been suffering for some months with consumption.—We had a fine rain here Friday.—Oat harvesting is over and farmers say their oats are excel-

lent.—Your correspondent was on Cow Creek last week working for a friend.—Elmer Gabbard was at Booneville on Friday.—James and Henry Gabbard and William and Jocie Reynolds visited friends and relatives at the mouth of Cow Creek Saturday and Sunday.

LETCHER COUNTY. MAY KING

July 17.—We had a fine meeting here Sunday. The Sunday School here is getting along very well.—Mr. Dee Holbrook and Miss Lizzie Franklin were married at the home of the bride Thursday.—Mr. Eddie Polly has just returned from Glamorgan, Va., with goods.

MADISON COUNTY. WALLACETON

July 16.—The ladies of the Baptist Church and community will give an Ice Cream supper Saturday night, July 22, in E. B. Wallace's old store house at this place, to raise money to buy a carpet for the church. Come, boys, and bring your girls to help us out.—Mrs. G. E. Brockman is very sick at this writing.—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Brockman, of Big Hill, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Brockman Saturday night.—Mrs. Susie Halcome, who fell and hurt herself some time ago, is not so well this week as usual.

JACKSON COUNTY. DRIP ROCK

July 16.—D. M. Click, of Kirby Knob, was at this place Monday.—The travelling grocery men who have called during the past week are Messrs. Wilson, Welch, and Lear; also a Mr. Darnell from Va., passed through here.—Hiram Becknell, from Red Lick, was through the country sheep buying.—Jeff Murphy, formerly of this place, came from Waco to trade horses with Colmon Cox.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Eversole, and Miss Synthia Alcorn and Preston Webb attended church at Middle Fork.—Charles Click is visiting at Turner Kelley's.—H. H. Fowler and May Parsons attended church at Blanton Flat today.—John P. Horn and Spicy Spivey, of Wagserville, also went to Blanton Flat.—C. C. Cox lost a good cow a few days ago.—Squire Lynch, of this place attended Bevis Lodge yesterday.—Cash Lakes and Isaac Fowler have had an interesting trial in Squire Lynch's court. Each of them claims a certain calf, and each proved himself by witnesses to be the owner of the calf.

TEACHERS INSTITUTE.

Prof. J. W. Dinmore will conduct the following Institutes: July 10, Whitesburg, Letcher county; July 24, Hazard, Leslie and Perry county; (Joint institute.) August 7, Olive Hill, Carter county; August 14, Catlettsburg, Boyd county; August 21, Greenup, Greenup county.

Sheriff Wilkerson Injured.

Lexington, Ky., July 19.—While scoring his matinee mare at the trotting track Sheriff J. Tevis Wilkerson was thrown from the road wagon and received several kicks from the horse, which will keep him confined for several days.

Buried at Midnight.

Owingsville, Ky., July 19.—The bodies of Frank Smith and his two sons, William and Mansford, who were killed Saturday during a fight with Scott McQuinn, in Wolfe county, were buried at midnight in the presence of 500 people.

Badly Injured By a Mule.

Glasgow, Ky., July 19.—Karl Smith, 12-year-old son of Curtis Smith, near Goodnight, in this county, was kicked and seriously hurt by a mule. The animal's hoof broke the boy's jaw, driving one of his teeth through the gum.

Killed With a Mallet.

Louisville, Ky., July 19.—Joseph Selfert, who was struck on the head with a beer mallet by Herman Flamm at the City brewery, died at his home, 1417 Story avenue. Flamm has been arrested and charged with murder.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Louisville, Ky., July 19.—The following is the report of offerings on the Louisville market, including all the warehouses: Burley 27 hhds, dark 60 hhds, total 87 hhds. Original inspection 80 hhds, reviews 7 hhds.

Fell From a Window.

Cynthiana, Ky., July 19.—Mrs. Sophia Louis, wife of Joseph Louis, a merchant tailor, fell out of the second story of her room and fractured her forehead. She was sitting in the window for fresh air.

They're Going To Stay.

Louisville, Ky., July 19.—Abele Denacera, Nicholas Salerno and Rafael Cerninare, Italians, and members of Creatore's band, have taken out naturalization papers here.

ONE DROWNED.

Peculiar Accident To Pleasure Steamer on the Kentucky River.

Nicholasville, Ky., July 19.—One person was drowned and six others seriously injured, the result of a peculiar accident on the Kentucky river at Valley View. The steamer Shamrock was carrying a party of 50 excursionists up the river, running at full speed. The pilot failed to observe a rope stretched across the river from a log boom, owing to the darkness, and the boat crashed into the hidden line, and all on board were hurled from their seats. Miss Nancy A. Carpenter, daughter of H. C. Carpenter, was standing near the front end of the boat when the accident occurred. She was caught by the rope and swept into the river in full view of others on board. She struck the rapidly-revolving wheel of the boat and it was supposed her head was crushed. Every effort was made to rescue her, but she sank from view. The smokestack was thrown down by the impact and fell on George W. Hutchinson, superintendent of the Kentucky River Poplar Co., probably fatally injuring him. Five other passengers were struck by flying debris on the deck of the boat and dangerously hurt.

MOONSHINE BATTLE FATAL.

Revenue Men and Kentuckians Exchange Shots Near Mayking.

Mayking, Ky., July 19.—In a battle between moonshiners and revenue men, headed by Charles Randall, at Boone's Fork, near here, Ben Brown, Jr., a moonshiner, was mortally wounded. His thigh was shattered.

Lated in the night a second engagement followed in which many shots were fired. From trails of blood it is known that one or more of the moonshiners were shot, though nothing definite can be learned. Granville Wallen, brother of Will Wallen ("Moonshine Bill"), was arrested after a desperate chase. Six large moonshine outfits were destroyed.

HOTTEST DAY OF THE YEAR.

Two Firemen Were Stricken While Working on the Southern.

Lexington, Ky., July 19.—Tuesday was the hottest day of the year in Central Kentucky. The mercury reached 89, but the humidity was intense. At night the thermometers on the street registered 87 degrees. There were two heat prostrations, both railroad firemen. Eli Haupt, of King's Mountain, fireman on Engine No. 6, arriving here at 3 o'clock over the Southern, fell at his post and is in a critical condition at St. Joseph's hospital, and Alex. Rose, a fireman on the same road, was taken from his engine upon reaching Lexington. He resides at Ludlow.

Bert Masters Dead.

Louisville, Ky., July 19.—Bert Masters, who was shot by Bartender Wm. Seeboldt in Charles Borst's saloon, died at the city hospital. His slayer is in the county jail. Masters wanted credit for whisky, which was refused, and the fatal fight followed.

T. P. Curran Dead.

Bowling Green, Ky., July 19.—T. P. Curran, 62, foreman of the boiler-making department of the L. & N., died here of Bright's disease. He was a native of Boston, and came here in 1859. He was well known and had been prominent in politics.

No Relief in Sight.

At night no relief was in sight and the roll of fatalities must be necessarily increased by many who, having thus far withstood the ordeal, are so weakened as to leave them more susceptible to the continued heat.

In New York the suffering was intense, especially in the crowded tenement districts, where scarcely a breath of air relieved the stifling atmosphere. Thousands who could afford the holiday flocked to the beaches, but even in the consequent crowds women and children fainted and men were overcome, making the trip from home a doubtful experiment, so far as securing any comfort was concerned.

"Jake" Cook, keeper of the monkey house at Central park, famous as an elephant trainer and the idol of the children who frequent the "Zoo," was among Tuesday's victims. The other keepers had complained of the heat, and Cook volunteered to help them with their duties, over-exerted himself, was stricken and died.

Early in the day the hot wave invaded the stock exchange and its effect was quickly apparent upon the traders. Many of the leading operators deserted the floor and the market became listless and dull.

SALARY TOO SMALL.

Twins Came and the Army Officer Will Resign.

San Francisco, July 19.—First Lieut. Frank I. Otis, of the Fourth cavalry, will, within a few days, submit his resignation to his troop commander, Capt. Brown. He will state as his reason for leaving the army that he has a wife and five children to care for, and he can not support them properly on a first lieutenant's pay of \$1,670 a year. He may or he may not state that two of his children are twins just 14 days old.

President's Camping Out Expedition. Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 19.—President Roosevelt, with three sons, accompanied by a party of cousins and friends, left Sagamore Hill on their annual camping out expedition. The president is camp director and chief cook.

WHILE BATHING.

Three Persons Drowned Near Ashland, Wis.

Ashland, Wis., July 19.—Mrs. Rush and daughter, of Kansas City, and Edward Ewing, of Cable, Wis., were drowned in Namakagon lake while bathing. They waded out on a sand bar and the daughter slipped off into deep water. The mother went in after her. Young Ewing tried to save them and succeeded in getting them upon the sand bar, but they slipped into deep water again.

To Spite His Wife.

Newcastle, Pa., July 19.—To spite his wife, with whom he had had an exciting dispute, George Maxwell, a tinworker, 50, chopped off his left hand with a hatchet. The cutting was so successful that the hand only held by the skin.

The Ticket Came Too Late.

Lincoln, Neb., July 19.—Mrs. J. B. Pickrell died as a result of the heat. Her husband went to his home with a railroad ticket which his wife was to use in traveling to a cooler place and found her dead.

Secretary of State Root.

Washington, July 19.—Elihu Root arrived here from New York and took the oath as secretary of state. He was somewhat fatigued as the result of his journey and the intense heat.

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